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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.---NO. 39.

WEEKLY EDITION.

AUGUST 9, 1873.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1873.

The Gordon-Gordon Muddle.

Senator Ramsey, who arrived here on Friday night, yesterday had an interview with Acting Secretary of State Davis, and returned to Minnesota last night, carrying with him the views of the government on the Lord Gordon kidnapping case. The Senator, in conversation, after his visit to the diplomatic red-tapery, was disposed to be rather non-communicative. He thought that the diplomatic and civil points involved were both perplexing and delicate, and should be agitated as little as possible. In this his logic was perhaps sound from every standpoint, except that of a newspaper. He remarked that those who talked of an unfixed boundary line between the American and British possessions evidently do not extend the scope of their information into that remote region between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky mountains. At this moment the American and British Joint Commission are engaged in locating and marking the line, which is forty-nine degrees north latitude between the two countries, and at the time of the Lord Gordon affair it had been run beyond the point where that occurrence took place. The line, therefore, has been marked out, but the point in the case is that it has not as yet been accepted by either nation. The Senator observed that one important fact was acknowledged, and that was that the release of Lord Gordon and the capture of his captors occurred south of the line mapped out by the engineers. The most important question in the solution of one side of the trouble will very likely hinge on the question of boundary. Our government has consented to use its influence on behalf of the prisoners, but the people of Minnesota desire that they be released on bail to await their trial next October. This is a matter with the Manitobian Courts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1873.

Protection of Life on Steam Vessels.

The new regulations for the protection of the lives of passengers on steam vessels, prepared under the provisions of the act of 1871, are now being vigorously enforced. The Treasury Department has received notification that the steam propeller Pacific, a passenger vessel running on Lake Superior, has been detected in carrying one hundred and fifty kegs of giant powder, marked putty. Some days ago the Secretary of the Treasury received a letter on the transportation of this very article from the General Agent of the Union Steamboat Company, rendered and the decision, "that if the explosive compound known as giant powder be in fact nitro-glycerine, solidified or absorbed by fullers' earth, or if nitro-glycerine enter at all into its composition, the act of shipping, receiving or conveying the same, either as freight or stores, on a passenger steamer, is clearly a violation of law. Gunpowder may be carried as freight on passenger steamers, by special license. By gunpowder is to be understood only the article ordinary and commercially designated as such. Nitro-glycerine, under certain regulations, may be carried on freight steamers only. Any attempt to introduce as freight on a passenger vessel any dangerously explosive compound, whereof nitro-glycerine, in any of its forms, is a constituent part, subjects the offender to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than two thousand dollars, one-half to go to the informer, and the same penalty is incurred by the owner or owners of such vessel voluntarily or knowingly receiving or carrying such article. If the death of any person results from an explosion of the prohibited article, either while delivering, receiving or carrying the same, all persons concerned in shipping or receiving the same are deemed guilty of manslaughter, and on conviction shall suffer imprisonment for a period of not less than two years." The above ruling applies to vessels and vehicles of every description, whether on land or water. Orders have been sent to investigate and prosecute the offenders.

Senator Morton

has perfected his plan of operations for investigating and revising the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and will call a meeting of the committee in New York on the first of October. The opinions of jurists and publicists will be received and considered. The result will be a bill on the subject to be submitted to Congress next winter.

The Fort Snelling Matter.

The Secretary of War, in vindication of himself in the Fort Snelling Reservation charges, states that he was acting under the resolution of Congress dated May 7, 1870, to settle the claims for the use of that reservation during the war. In 1858, an attempt was made in Congress to censure Floyd on account of transactions relating to the same reservation, but the then Secretary of War was sustained.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1873.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

In July there were issued from the stamp divisions of the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office 107,508,410 articles, from which revenue is derived, the value of which is $2,936,747, a large increase over the business of any previous month, and accepted as a result of the abolition of the franking privilege.

WARRANTS PAID BY THE TREASURY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during July were:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$6,162,1[illegible]
War	3,674,637
Navy	3,006,198
Interior, Indian and Pensions	1,991,113
Interest advanced to several Pacific Railroad Companies	1,938,705
Total	$16,772,837

The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt.

PARDON OF KU-KLUX RECOMMENDED.

The Attorney General has recommended the pardon of R. C. Shotwell, of North Carolina, and Wm. M. Fulton, of South Carolina, convicted and imprisoned as Ku-Klux.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1873.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy half a million of bonds on the second Wednesday, and sell one and a half millions of gold each Thursday during the month of August; in all, to sell six millions of gold, and buy half a million of bonds.

SUICIDE.

J. H. Ripley, a clerk in the Postoffice Department, committed suicide yesterday evening.

DEATH OF ROBERT S. CHEW.

Robert S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who was struck with paralysis several weeks since, died at an early hour this morning. Mr. Chew was appointed to a clerkship in the State Department from Virginia, and was employed for nearly forty years in the department of the government.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1873.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of July, 1873, which will be issued in a few days, presents an unusually interesting epitome of the extent and condition of the crops in various parts of the United States.

The following official information on the subject is compiled from the report:

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

During the month of June, conditions of vegetable growth were remarkably diversified in different parts of the country. In the New England and Middle States and as far South as the Chesapeake Bay, the general character of the season was one of drought, in many counties disastrous to vegetation. The opposite class of hygrometrical conditions prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where the rain-fall was enormous in some localities and excessive in its general average. Cases are reported in which nearly every day of June was rainy. The ground became thoroughly saturated, and the grass gained such headway that many fields of corn and cotton were abandoned. This abundance of moisture, however, was unfavorable to the development of insect life, and consequently the depredations upon the cotton-crop were much less than the previous reports had given ground to fear. In the inland Southern States—Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky—the rain-fall was abundant, and in many places excessive, but not to so injurious an extent as in the States farther south. South of the Ohio river the rains were generally moderate, and in many places the weather was reported very fine. Westward an increase of atmospheric disturbances is noticeable; heavy storms of wind, rain, hail, with thunder and lightning, were frequently destructive of growing crops. West of the Mississippi accounts are somewhat variant, the majority, however, showing an abundant rain-fall, while in no case is the drought severe. Heavy hail storms are reported in this quarter also. In California the general character of June was cool and dry, with exceptions, especially in the northern part of the State. In Oregon the rain was more general and heavy; in some cases enabling farmers to dispense with irrigation entirely.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Returns have been received from 918 counties growing winter wheat, and from 337 growing spring wheat; the former have increased 167 and the latter 51 since the June report, showing a total increase of 218.

A tabulated statement shows the following as far as reported for the United States: Winter wheat, 216 counties above the average, 234 average and 468 below the average.

Spring wheat, 87 counties above the average, 108 average and 142 below the average.

Winter wheat improved during the month of June, in the general average, of the following States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, California and Oregon. These States produced considerably more than half the crop of 1872. The condition of the crop during June remained stationary in New Jersey, Georgia, Illinois and Missouri. Rhode Island, Florida, and Louisiana made no returns. A decline is shown in the remainder of the States, which produced about one-third of the crop of 1872. From a careful estimate of all the conditions of growth that have come within the purview of this investigation it would appear that the prospective yield of winter wheat is substantially enhanced.

Since the last report. It is shown that early sown winter wheat is more promising than later sown.

The general condition of spring wheat was enhanced in Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California, and Oregon. It declined in all the New England and Middle States, and in all the Northwestern States except those just mentioned. There is but casual mention of spring wheat in the South. In New England the dry weather interfered with the growth of the crop, while in the Northwest, in many localities, a variety of insect enemies—the Hessian fly, the grasshopper, the chinch bug, &c.,—very seriously injured the crops. The deterioration of spring wheat appears to have been greater in proportion than the improvement of winter wheat, yet the larger amount of the latter grown in the country will probably restore the equilibrium. Upon a careful consideration of all points in the problem, the prospective wheat yield of 1873, judging from its condition on the 1st of July, appears about the same as at the 1st of June, or about 220,000,000 bushels.

The following is the condition of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Northampton: Well ripened by cool weather while in bloom, causing it to fill well. Montgomery: Drought favorable to wheat; straw well grown; kernels well developed; promises an abundant harvest. Lancaster: Southern part of the county promises the largest crop ever grown. Westmoreland: Ripening very unevenly, but the berry is well filled; Fultz wheat badly winter-killed. York: Fields thick set; of full growth and plenteous promise. Armstrong: Harvest two weeks late. Clearfield: Fair promise. Chester: Later varieties a little rusted; some injured by fly; otherwise it looks well. Erie: Unusually good. Fayette: Has wonderfully improved; the farmers who expected to get only their seed will have half a crop. Washington: Tappahannock first ripened. Lebanon: A tenth above average. Snyder: Best crop for many years. Greene: Crop short, but grain good. Tioga: Spring wheat injured by drought. Indiana: Grain well filled.

OHIO.—Hamilton: Fultz wheat gives satisfaction. Athens: Bottom crops swept by floods. Hancock: Full average crop, but badly thrown down by late storms. Holmes: Well filled and good, but prostrated by late storms. Washington: Generally light on old and thin lands. Warren: Harvest in progress; it is feared that the great amount of rain will damage the grain in the shock. Portage: Looks well. Ottawa: Largely winter-killed. Morrow: Some fields goods; others injured by wet; many rusted. Delaware: Within a few days rust has injured late winter and spring wheat, yet the crop is quite promising. Fultz wheat from the Department behaving splendidly; large yield and good flour. Crawford: Nearly average; but little rust. Vinton: Fultz our best wheat. Pickaway: Tappahannock and Fultz wheats are very fine. Lorain: Very promising. Erie: Harvest late. Ashland: Crop has come forward rapidly; straw copious and clean; berry full and plump. Adams: Unusually early harvest; crop average from 7 to 9 bushels per acre. Fultz very fine; ripened June 24. Medina: Spring-wheat sown late and hurriedly; season not propitious, but a fine growing shower has lately fallen. Jackson: Good crop. Greene: Fine; crop safe. Ross: Crop a grand one. Logan: Crop heavy on bottom-lands, but through fall drought and winter-killing it is light on uplands, except where early sown. Noble: Best crop for many years.

WEST VIRGINIA—Monongahela: Largely winter-killed, but grain good and heads well filled. Raleigh: Tolerable. Pendleton: Greatly improved; good crop. Braxton: Winter wheat thinned by winter-killing, but of good quality; Fultz did not freeze out; its heads are well filled, and grain plump. Tappahannock also good. Barbour: Well filled, but thin on the ground. Pleasants: On some soils the crop is good; on others it suffered from frost and rain. Mercer: Frozen out badly, hence a bad stand; midge destructive in some fields. Jackson: Harvested well. Harrison: Thin on the ground, but well filled; crop short. Hardy: In some localities badly winter-killed; in others more or less injured by the fly and chinch-bug; smooth varieties on low grounds considerably shortened by rust. Cabell: Some complaints of rust, smut, and midge. Pocahontas: Fair prospect. Monroe: Not over a third of a crop.

THE CORN CROP.

In 1,124 county returns, the average in 449 is the same as last year, 307 indicate an increase and 413 a decrease. The frosty spring and extraordinary amount of rain in all except the New England and Middle States is the cause which have checked an increase. The condition of the crops in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia is reported as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Northampton: Put in three weeks later than usual; prospect poor. Montgomery: Indications of a large crop. Snyder: The crop will be short in consequence of the trouble of getting good seed; much of the first planting did not come up. Union: Very backward on account of dry weather. Lebanon: Very backward. Cambria: Owing to the late cold spring the planting was delayed, and when planted much of the seed rotted, which necessitated replanting. This with a few weeks of dry weather has kept the crop back very much. However, it is now making wonderful progress under the influence of warm suns and genial showers. Butler: Three weeks behind. York: Looks fresh and promising; season dry. Westmoreland: The dry weather during the past month has greatly injured the corn. Lancaster: Looks very irregular on account of late or irregular planting, but is growing more than any other crop. Clearfield: Came up very poorly; the vitality of the seed supposed to have been injured by the extreme cold of last winter. Replanting once, and sometimes twice was very common. Bucks: Came up uneven but is doing well. Armstrong: Did not come up generally; second planting also failed for want of rain. The seed is blamed, but the same seed grew in some fields and not in others. Washington: Very backward. Lycoming: Very backward and in many places quite thin on the ground, owing to the cold spring and to the seed being injured by the cold last fall before the cob was free of sap. Lehigh: Planted late on account of the wet season, and so much of the seed did not sprout that many farmers were obliged to replant, which was continued up to July. Huntington: In bad condition owing to the seed not growing. Fayette: Very backward, owing to the late cold spring; much of the seed did not germinate, and the cut-worm injured many sod fields, rendering replanting necessary. The grub-worm is also doing some damage. Erie: A great failure of seed; one-half the ground had to be planted over again. Center: Probably but about half a crop, owing to the use of poor seed. [The seed seems not to have been sufficiently dried before cold weather.] Beaver: Short on account of late planting, but growing very well. Cameron: The season cold, dry, and about one month late, which accounts for the decreased average of corn. It is in a healthy condition though small. Lawrence: As a general thing had to be replanted, on account of the seed not germinating, and is very short; will not be more than half a crop. Indiana: Will be light. The seed all proved to be in a bad condition and had to be replanted two or three times, and yet stands on the ground short.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A genial rain a week ago, followed by a warm sun, is rapidly improving the corn; worms and dry weather had retarded it. Morgan: Rather bad start from cut-worms; will probably come out in July, as we have had frequent showers lately. Monroe: A fair average. Pocahontas: Wet weather and late planting will diminish the crop. Cabell: Growing finely. Hardy: Prospect quite favorable, but not up to an average. Harrison: Not very forward, but looks well. Mercer: Short; the grub-worm has been destructive to some fields. Pleasants: Very backward; light showers; now doing much good. Braxton: Late planted; now looking well. Pendleton: Although planted late, now very promising. Raleigh: Very promising. Monongalia: Rains during the past week fine on the corn.

OHIO.—Noble: Drought has kept corn back. Williams: Suffering terribly from drought and worms. Logan: The late wet spring affected not only the acreage but the progressive condition of the crop. Miami: Growing very fast. Genesse: Growing finely; much of it late. Jackson: A little late; average prospect. Medina: Is pushing ahead. Adams: Rather small, but stands well on the ground, and is very clear of weeds. Erie: Did not come up well; very late. Franklin: Late, but doing well now. Lorain: Late; its not germinating well caused second planting. Marion: Much has been replanted; growing rapidly. Morgan: Backward. Pickaway: Planting late; many have but just finished; great trouble to get "stands;" causes, unsound seed, wire-worms, and ants. Vinton: Small but good color. Mercer: Late spring, bad seed, bad management, and cut worms a great drawback on the corn crop. Coshocton: Doing well. Crawford: Late planted and much replanted on account for more than an average crop. Geauga: Much seed corn failed to come up; some have had to plant the third time; late, but growing finely. Morrow: In consequence of poor seed, unfavorable weather, &c., many had to replant, some the third time, making the stand very uneven. Ottawa: Most had to plant their corn over a second time, and many three times. Washington: Good stand but late; growing finely. Hancock: Looks well. Athens: Backward, but of good color, and generally clean. Our best corn lands—the Hocking Valley through the center of our county—were visited on the first of the month by the most destructive flood ever known here, and all corn, wheat, and grass swept away. The loss immense.

THE OATS CROP.

The prospective yield of oats during June declined in all the New England and Middle States, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The condition of the crop was enhanced in all the other States, especially in the South. That is, the prospects have declined in those States, which produced 227,993,000 bushels of the estimated total yield of 1872, which was 271,747,000. The drought prevailing in the Eastern States is sufficient to account for the great decline in that quarter. Insect enemies and stormy weather are alleged as causes of same decline in the Northwestern States.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Montgomery: Oats poor; injured by drought. Wayne: A failure. Westmoreland: Injured by drought. York: Straw short but yield good. Union: Backward. Bucks: Very light; some pastured and some turned under and sown with Hungarian grass. Clearfield: Promising. Center: Shortened by drought. Dauphin: Only a half crop. Fayette: Short strawed, but heading well. Huntingdon: Injured by cold weather in April and May. Lycoming: Injured by drought. Lancaster: Very poor; heading low. Tioga: Injured by drought. Pike: Average yield 40 bushels per acre. Indiana: May yet reach a reasonable crop.

OHIO.—Hamilton: Birlie oats a failure; potato oats not promising. Allen: Inferior in quantity and quality. Athens: Oats were promising, but late winds and rain have left them flat. Hancock: Look well. Holmes: Short but growing finely. Portage: Increased acreage; good color, but short-strawed; greatly improved by late rains. Morrow: But half the usual acreage sown; condition below average. Delaware: The fine weather will probably bring the crop to a full average. Crawford: Sown late and will be short. Coshocton: Wet April and May, and dry June, have cut down the yield one half. Morgan: Backward. Mercer: Acreage reduced. Marion: Late sown; acreage reduced. Lorain: Crop late. Adams; Suffering for rain. Medina: Sown late and hurriedly. Jackson: Short strawed, but stand well on the ground. Greene: Early sown good, but the most were late sown on account of wet, and are very poor. Williams: If rain does not come soon the crop will be a failure. Noble: Injured by drought.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Raleigh: Very good. Pendleton: Promising; acreage increased. Braxton: White Schonen oats a very promising crop; also the Black Norway. Barbour: Good. Mercer: Quite promising. Cabell: Late, but looking well. Pocahontas: Fine condition. Monroe: Over average.

THE RYE CROP.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Montgomery: Rye well grown and matured. Fayette: Very little grown, and only to tie up corn-fodder. Tioga: One farmer raised twenty four bushels on a single acre, the average being sixteen bushels.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mercer: Stood the freeze much better than wheat. Pocahontas: Good prospect.

OHIO.—Greene: Crop fine and safe.

THE BARLEY CROP.

Winter barley during June improved in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri and California; it declined in Texas, Ohio and Kansas. Spring barley improved in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin; it declined in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Oregon.

THE GRASS AND HAY CROP.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Montgomery: Grass and pastures are moderately good, but want rain. Grass well set, but short. Lebanon: Hay nearly all made and of a superior quality, but below an average in quantity. Butler: Clover and timothy not over a half crop; will not be half crop of hay. York: Grass, an average crop. Wayne: Very dry the past month; the hay crop will be light. Lancaster: Farmers are now making hay, and with the good weather they have had, they have housed the best and most solid crop of hay ever harvested; it grew up with very little wet weather, and consequently is of a very good quality. Clearfield: A fair crop of grass. Lycoming: Having a drought, which will make the timothy meadows somewhat short. Lehigh: The dry spell in the middle of June retarded the growth of grass very much. Fayette: The hay crop lighter than for many years. Erie: Clover, not three-fourths of a crop. Chester: The early spring was wet and cold, making the ground in a condition to bake; the weather then setting in hot and very dry cut short the hay crop and spoiled the pastures. Dauphin: The entire month of June has been excessively dry, and pastures are almost burned up. Center: Hay making is about finished; the crop was good. Crawford: A severe drought for some weeks has shortened the hay crop and the pastures very much. Lawrence: June very dry and hot, almost parching up the pastures and meadows, up to the 23d; then a heavy rain completely soaked the ground, but too late for most of the hay, which will not be much over half a crop. Tioga: The severe drought in June injured clover, timothy and pastures. Susquehanna: Feed plenty. Indiana: The hay crop will be light.

OHIO.—Meigs: Clover very badly winter-killed; the dry weather of last fall killed much of the timothy meadows. Trumbull: Very dry time; hence grass very light. Miami: Grass crop very fine. Ross: The clover crop is grand. Fulton: Extremely dry; meadows and pastures drying up. Genesee: Pastures and meadows very fine. Jackson: Meadows better than for many years. Medina: Pastures head turned brown, and meadows were at a standstill, but now they are checked in their downward course. Adams: No rain since June 3d; grass suffering. Erie: Very dry; grass light. Lorain: Clover short in growth, but mostly secured in good order. Pastures over an average. Pickaway: Seasonable rains have made fine grass and hay. Vinton: Grass promises well. Crawford: Pastures good; good crop of clover. Athens: Grass abundant in pastures and meadows.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Jefferson: About 225 acres of Hungarian grass has been sown for hay, to make up in some measure for the scarcity of the regular crop of clover and timothy. Pocahontas: Season never better for grass; clover, fine prospect; timothy, very heavy crop. Cabell: Both clover and timothy good. Harrison: A magnificent crop of grass; meadows will be better than for several years. Wayne: Hay nearly all secured in good condition; doubt whether we ever had a more abundant crop. Barbour: The finest grass for many years. Pendleton: Pastures and meadows more than double in quantity and quality. Raleigh: Pastures very good. Monongalia: Rains during the past week fine on the pastures; meadows backward, and will not produce more than two-thirds of a crop.

FRUITS.

The intense cold of last winter and the late frosts of spring have done serious damage to fruits of all kinds. Apples are below average in every State except Oregon, where but few are produced. Peaches are below average in all the States producing them, the lowest in Ohio and West Virginia 56, and Pennsylvania 35.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Wyoming: Peach trees nearly all killed last winter and grapes mostly frozen down to the ground. Snyder: The peach trees and grapevines have all been frozen. Butler: Apples reduced to one-fourth of a crop by the effects of the dry weather. Peaches nearly all winter-killed. York: Fruits of all kind will be enough to satisfy all reasonable demands, except peaches, which are a failure. Lancaster: Fruit crop very short, without exception, and peaches a total failure. Clearfield: Apples a great show of blossoms, but the fruit rather light. Washington: No peaches worth mentioning. Lehigh: No peaches except a few on elevations of about 900 feet above tide-water; in lower localities no blossoms appeared; grapes shared the same fate, except those laid down and protected. Fayette: The beach-buds were nearly all killed, and in many instances the trees badly injured by the severe cold of last winter; grape crop light from the same cause. Erie: Peaches and grapes killed by the hard winter. Beaver: But few peach trees survived last winter's freezing. Cameron: Grapes will not be more than half a crop; bugs are destroying them. Luzerne: Fruit scarce. Indiana: But little fruit of any kind; apples are falling off. Jefferson: Peaches all killed by frost.

OHIO.—Meigs: Apples and peaches dropping off badly. Noble: A fair crop of apples if nothing happens. Ross: Peaches a failure. Franklin: Fruits, both tree and small, suffered by the extreme cold of last winter. Lorain: Grapes, winter-killed. Marion: Grapes largely killed by the winter. Vinton: Owing to the frosts in April and May no fruit except grapes and a few apples. Coshocton: Peach crop a total failure. Crawford: Peaches all killed; great bulk of grape vines killed and crop almost nothing. Ottawa: Only a few scattering peaches. Holmes: Peaches all winter-killed; grapes and pears promise an abundant crop. Hancock: So large a crop of apples never known here before; they have to be knocked off in order to save the trees. Athens: The apple crop almost a failure; no peaches. Allen: A large proportion of the grapes killed by the very cold winter.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Monroe: Roso-bug rather troublesome on fruit tress. Mercer: Apples, peaches, &c., were badly destroyed by frosts. Pleasants: The leaves of apple trees are turning yellow, and the fruit dropping off. Barbour: Peach crop an entire failure. Raleigh: Light crop of apples; very few peaches. Boone: Peaches winter killed; apples look well.

THE POTATO CROP.

An increased acreage in potatoes is noted in Vermont, Connecticut, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon. The acreage remains the same as last year in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, Mississippi, Indiana and Minnesota. The remaining States showed a decreased average. The potato bug extended its ravages in the Eastern States, while in many points in the West its injuries were quite severe.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Montgomery: Early potatoes shortened by drought. Huntington: Colorado bugs at work; early plantings injured and later ones threatened. Fayette: Seriously injured by Colorado bugs. Elk: Late Rose, as well as all other varieties, attacked by the bug. Beaver: Colorado bug very injurious. Snyder: Colorado bug at work. Cambria: Colorado beetle on hand as soon as the crop was up. Butler: Considerably injured by bugs. Pike: Average yield 150 bushels per acre. McKean: Bugs. Forest: Bugs bad; many save their crops by destroying them. Crawford: Bugs for the first time. Jefferson: Greatly injured by bugs.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Raleigh: Fine. Kanawha: Seriously injured by bugs; where the bugs have been destroyed crops are good; sprinkled lime a good preventive. Doddridge: Cut short by potato bugs in some localities. Cabell: Early potatoes seriously injured by the Colorado beetle. Marion: Some crops not properly attended to have been swept by the Colorado beetle. Pocahontas: Fair condition.

OHIO.—Portage: Increased average. Morrow: Crop reduced one-half by Colorado bugs. Franklin: Reduced twenty per cent. by Colorado bugs. Trumbull: The whole crop threatened by Colorado bugs. Meigs: Potato planting reduced by fear of bugs.

THE SWEET POTATO CROP.

An increased acreage in sweet potatoes is reported in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas; in South Carolina the acreage remains the same as last year, and shows a decrease in all the other States, no crops being reported in New England, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The condition of the crop was full average or above in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee; it was below average in all the other States.

THE SUGAR CANE.

An increased acrerage was planted in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, and a decreased acreage in Texas and Louisiana. The increase in Alabama amounted to 15 per cent. The crop was above average in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and below average in the other States.

SORGHUM.

This once important sorghum crop is taking a rapid decline. The only exception noticed is in Texas, where, in De Witt county, "the sorghum crop is increasing and is really a profitable crop." In West Virginia, Dodridge county, it "has been a failure for the last year or two on account of rust; very little planted this year; in Jefferson county it has pretty much gone out of cultivation." In Osage county, Kansas, it has "nearly gone out of use;" in Washington county, Ohio, it is "nearly abandoned;" in Washington county, Illinois, "the cultivation of sorghum is almost entirely suspended; and in Renville county, Minnesota, "that crop will be a failure." In the twenty-three States which report its acreage and condition by figures, the acreage is less than last year, in all except Texas.

THE BEAN CROP.

In the States reported the acreage is the same as last year. In some States there is an increase.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

An increased acreage [illegible] Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Arkansas and Tennessee return the same acreage as last year, while a decrease is reported in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, and Illinois. The crop was full average or above in Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. In all the other States reported it was below the average.

THE WOOL-CLIP.

The wool-clip was full average or above in Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Oregon; it was below average in all the other States.

THE COTTON CROP.

The total area in cotton in 1872, estimated by the Department was 8,500,000 acres. Returns indicate an increase of twelve per cent. for this year. Unfavorable weather has set the crop back two weeks. Some embarrassment is felt on account of the scarcity of labor. In some instances, for this reason, the area abandoned or plowed up and planted in corn will probably nearly equal the excess over last year's acreage. Reports are generally despondent. Insects, as yet have not done serious damage.

DEB. R. K.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for July.

Decrease During the Month $370,518.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Following is an abstract of the official public debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,281,027,150
Five per cent. bonds	445,771,400
Total coin bonds	$1,726,798,550
Lawful money debt	$14,673,000
Matured debt	20,691,170
Legal tender notes	356,079,967
Certificates of deposit	33,570,000
Fractional currency	44,372,466
Coin certificates	42,831,800
Total without interest	$467,854,934
Total debt	$2,239,021,954
Total interest	31,457,115
Cash in Treasury, coin	$80,144,185
Cash in Treasury, currency	9,316,689
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	33,570,000
Total in Treasury	$123,030,875
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,147,448,194
Decrease during the month	370,518
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,225,854
Balance of interest paid by the United States	16,222,132

THE LAST SCENE OF ALL.

Execution of Hollahan and Nicholson, at Baltimore, for the Murder of Mrs. Lampley.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Immediately after breakfast, a prayer meeting was held in Nicholson's cell, at which both prisoners, their spiritual advisors and a few members of the Young Men's Christian Association were present. Several hymns were sung, after which Nicholson led in prayer. The hymn, "Rock of Ages," was then sung. At 8:45 A. M. the prisoners entered the Director's room, where an hour was passed in private devotional exercises, consisting of singing, prayer and short religious addresses by the prisoners, who were quite calm, and who expressed their confidence in Christ. The sacrament was then administered. The prisoners ascended the steps of the platform with a steady tread, both smiling. Arriving on the platform, Sheriff Kane said that Hollahan desired to make a few remarks. The latter stepped forward and said:

"Gentlemen and brothers: I acknowledge that my sentence is just. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for the crime I have committed. There is nothing like Christianity and brotherly love." He returned thanks to the Warden and Deputies, and said: "I die in the faith." Nicholson next advanced and said:

"My punishment is just, and I warn you all against the love of money, and against evil company. I commit my dear wife and precious children to the hands of a merciful God."

At the conclusion of Nicholson's remarks, Hollahan again advanced and said: "I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope they will forgive me." Nicholson responded: "And I also return the same." The men then took their positions on the platform, Nicholson on the west or left hand, and Hollahan on the right of the platform. Sheriff Kane then adjusted the nooses on their necks. The prisoners took leave of their spiritual advisors, and after ten minutes of silent prayer, the drop fell and the execution was accomplished. Hollahan's body exhibited convulsions, but Nicholson died without a struggle.

MINE DISASTER.

Explosion at the Diamond Mine in Wilkesbarre—Two Men Killed and Two Injured.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 4.—An explosion occurred at the Diamond mines of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, this morning, by which two men were killed and two injured. Luke Foley, assistant fire boss, was badly burned about the head and hands, but will recover. John Flaherty died while being removed from the mines, and Frederick Fubrod died while being carried home. The mine boss, Thomas Harkness, rushed to their rescue, and was prostrated by the after damp, but was taken out before life was extinct, and will recover. The flesh fell from the bodies of Fubrod and Flaherty while the assistants were removing them. The explosion was caused by one of the men trying to brush back the damp while carrying an open lamp.

CADIZ, O.

The Banquet to Judge Bingham,

On the Eve of His Departure for Japan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, OHIO, July 31, 1873.

THE BINGHAM BANQUET.

The citizens of this town, the home of Judge Bingham, gave a banquet at the Sherman House in his honor to-night, the occasion being his departure in a short time for Japan. The reception was wholly without distinction of party, and most enthusiastic. A large transparency in front of the hotel displayed the name of Bingham, and elicited great applause. Many ladies graced the occasion with approving smiles. An elegant entertainment was furnished by Mr. Atkinson, of the Sherman House, and was enjoyed to the full by those present. Hon. H. S. McFadden presided. Upon the removal of the cloth the President announced the regular toasts—"Hon. John A. Bingham, our Minister to Japan,—the courteous and accomplished gentleman; socially as neighbors and citizens, we regret his departure; our loss will be the gain of the government." This was responded to by Judge Bingham, as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE BINGHAM.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and neighbors: For the cordial expression of your regard for me, and of your interest in my welfare, I tender you my most grateful acknowlegement. I greatly value the good opinion of this community, in which I have so long lived. I count myself fortunate that so much of my life has been spent here in association with you. About to be separated for a time from my native land, it is a joy to me that I go with the good will and good wishes of those who have known me best. Through your chairman, you have been pleased to say that you regret my departure. Those were graceful words of the great Roman Senator when speaking of the loss of his friend, "I feel that no evil has happened to him. It has befallen myself, if indeed it has happened to any." In this hour, and in this presence, I appreciate this beautiful estimate of true friendship. "There is in it nothing false and nothing pretended. Whatever belongs to it is sincere. It shines with brilliant hope over all the future. He who looks upon a true friend looks upon the image of himself. Wherefore friends, though absent, are still present; though in poverty, they are rich; though weak, they are strong; though dead, they are alive." In the spirit of friendship you have expressed the opinion that my official service on which I am about to enter will be a gain to the government of our country. Your wish is doubtless "father to the thought." May your wish be realized. But allow me to add, that it is not for any man to say in advance how he shall acquit himself in a new and untried trust. All that I can venture to promise myself is, an honest endeavor to know and do my duty, relying upon the favor of Him in whom we live, and who takes notice even of the fall of a sparrow. Thus sustained, cheerfully and hopefully I go to the post of duty assigned me by the President, as representative of the United States of America near the government of Japan, earnestly desiring that by good offices I may advance the interest of our own country and the interests as well of that great and growing empire of the East. Be assured, my neighbors, that in that distant land I shall cherish gratitude for your kindness and affection for our common country.

Born and reared in this land, it is not for me to forget that the United States of America, though the youngest, is one of the foremost of nations, in the vastness of her domain, in the extent and diversity of her resources and productions, in the rapidity of her growth and development; in the achievements of her intellect; in her public charities; in her free press; in her free schools and free churches; in her railways and telegraphs, and varied industries; in her complex but united and compacted fabric of justice, which is for the shelter and protection of all by the power of all, and those graces of life which adorn and ennoble individual and collective man, the citizen and the State, let America, by her example, teach all nations that it is their interest, as it is their duty, to help one another to cultivate the works of peace and the arts of peace, to diffuse knowledge, to establish justice, to vindicate every right and redress every wrong, to recognize and accept the fact that the human race, however divided into nationalities, is one great family of intellectual, moral and responsible beings, capable of indefinite progress here, and encouraged to hope for and aspire to an immortal life hereafter.

"'Tis the divinity that stirs within us—
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter;
And intimates eternity to man."

May this goodly land of ours, sacred to us all by so many memories, abounding in the production of every zone, broad enough and fertile enough to furnish homes for hundreds of millions of free men, be filled with good men and true of every clime—patriots and statesmen, teachers, scholars and reformers, workers and builders, friends of the world and fathers of mankind.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Twenty-three Blocks Consumed

SAN FRANCISCO, August [illegible] morning. Twelve blocks are now in flames and the fire is spreading. The fire departments of Vancouver and Oregon City and Salem are on the way. The water supply is failing. The fire commenced near the Metropolitan Hotel. Nearly all of the city bounded by Yamhim street on the north, Second street on the west, Columbia street on the south, and the river on the east, is in flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The Portland fire is under control at eleven o'clock. Twenty blocks have been consumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—A noon dispatch from Portland reports the fire fully under control. Twenty-three blocks are in total ruins. The fire originated in the furniture store of Lurgin & Schindler, where no fire nor light was used, and it was, doubtless, incendiarism. The St. Charles Hotel, the largest building in the city, and two stores were the only buildings saved on Front street. The St. Charles Hotel was damaged $10,000. The Walker Sash and Door Factory was destroyed; loss $80,000. The Oregon Iron Works were on fire five times. One house stands in a space of eight blocks on the east side of Second street. One fireman's leg was broken and several injured during the fire. A second fire was started in a house at the corner of Third and Taylor streets, but it was extinguished and the incendiary caught at the Salem depot.

The Portland fire commenced at 4:20. In twenty minutes it had spread a block before the stream was applied. The Metropolitan Hotel was burned to the ground. The wind rising spread the fire in all directions. When the Salem department arrived seven blocks were consumed. They stopped the further northward progress of the fire. When all available assistance arrived, there were only seven engines to subdue the fire, half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile wide. As fast as suppressed in one direction it broke out in another. The new fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The fire ceased for want of material. Among the losses are two engine houses, two sash factories, three foundries, four mills, five hotels, one hundred stores, and two hundred and fifty dwellings. One hundred and fifty families are homeless, and encamped in the public parks. The estimated loss is $1,500,000, insured for two hundred thousand dollars in foreign companies, the east being heavily interested. The Imperial losses eighty thousand; London and Liverpool forty thousand. Everything is in confusion. The police and national guards are on duty in the burnt district. There were two alarms this evening, but the losses are slight.

LATER.—SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The danger in Portland is past. Two companies of regulars were detailed from Fort Vancouver to guard the property. Besides the losses reported, about half a million was lost by ruining goods. Many persons considered rich yesterday are now poor. The fire was first discovered by the captain of a river steamer. The material was dry burned like tinder. Mr. Walker, a factory proprietor, offered a thousand dollars for a stream of water for ten minutes. The buildings along the river front were pulled down and goods carried across the river. The second fire started six blocks from the original conflagration. An incendiary was caught by the police and taken to jail. Samuel Lowenstein, of the firm of Lowenstein, Emil Lowenstein & Co., furniture dealers, was killed. Johnson, a fireman, fell from a ladder and was hurt, but will recover. Edward Bockensto, City Treasurer, was dangerously hurt. The losses of Lurgren & Schindler were $80,000; Metropolitan Hotel, $30,000; G. A. Vanchar, $100,000; Smith Bros., $20,000; Dr. Freeland, $3,000; Champion Boot Factory, $11,000; Russ House, $15,000; Welch & Morgan, E. Campbell, J. B. Springer, $5,000 each; firm of Emil Lowenstein & Co., $50,000; M. Sellers, C. S. Silvas, Love's Hall, Hackey & Stilime, $20,000 each; Walker's Mill, Reese & Stale, $20,000 each; W. Moffat, $25,000; Sam Sykes, St. Clair Hotel, McGinn & Hall, W. Blake, Powers & Burchard, Dr. Davenport, $10,000 each. These are not all. The gross insurance is $300,000. A stable was fired this afternoon; loss $10,000. Two men were arrested for setting fire to a house this evening. Third street was undestroyed. Churches have been converted into dwelling houses. The Common Council is issuing food tickets to the destitute. Many offers to aid the sufferers are received from other cities.

CRIMES.

Attack by a Mob of Pickpockets.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Helvetia Maenerchor had an excursion to College Point yesterday, but the rain drove the party on board the boat, and a number of pickpockets attempted to follow, but being resisted, made an attack with bricks and stones. Two men had their skulls fractured and several women were seriously injured. The excursion party used their pistols with effect.

A Wife Fatally Kicked.

Timothy Donevan brutally kicked his wife yesterday, fatally injuring her, at their residence, No. 11 Jacob street.

Child Killed.

During an altercation in South Brooklyn, between John McCallum and Samuel Conors, the former threw a large water pitcher at the latter, which, missing its object, struck Conors' child, lying in a cradle, inflicting fatal wounds. McCallum was arrested.

Colored Man Mobbed—Ku-Klux in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Some few weeks since a negro man attempted to commit a rape on the person of a young white lady in Elkhorn township, near Frankford, Ky., and had to leave the county. He returned Saturday night, and during the night a body of men attacked him, firing upon and instantly killing him.

It is reported that the Ku-Klux in Owen and Henry counties, Kentucky, are getting very bold. They visited a Louisville packet with evident intention of doing mischief, and were only deterred by threats of the officers of the boat, who were well armed.

Arrest of an Absconding Bank Official.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Antonio Quero Y. Alvez, clerk of the Commercial bank of Havana, who, it is alleged, robbed that institution of bills of exchange to the amount of $67,000, and $2,000 in gold, was arrested on the steamer City of Mexico while the vessel was coming up the bay. Nearly all the money was found. He had a female with him, who took the arrest calmly. Eurique Caesares and Maria Y. Leec, said to be involved in the robbery, were also arrested.

Fratricide in Illinois.

CAIRO, ILLS., August 4.—Daisy Breeze killed his brother, Don Breeze, near Hazlewood, Alexander county, on Thursday night. Both were rather notorious characters, had stolen some horses, and after hiding them, were proceeding to the house of Oscar Greenlee, with the intention it is said, of carrying out a previously arranged plan to kill him. Greenlee. Don showed an inclination to back out, and when the brothers were last seen together, were quarreling, Daisy carrying a heavy club and threatening Don. Daisy came home alone, bringing Don's shoes, and remarked to his wife, "If you hear me accused of murder, don't go back on me." Suspicion being aroused, search was instituted, resulting in the discovery of Don's dead body with the neck broken and marks of heavy blows on the head. The officers started from here last night in pursuit of the murderer.

SUMMER FASHIONS

[From Our Own Correspondent

SARATOGA, August 1, 1873.

The Saratoga of to-day is as unlike as possible the Saratoga of fifteen years ago, and to the superficial observer the change is not an improvement.

As a spectacle it is much less brilliant, and persons who come—as they would go to a menagerie, just to see the "show"—are apt to go away grumbling and feeling that they have not got their money's worth.

The truth is, Saratoga from a social and fashionable point of view, has become more sensible and independent than formerly. It no longer adheres to the traditions; it does very much as it pleases, and it is rather amusing to see fashionable women, who profess to hold "women's rights" in such bitter contempt, taking advantage of the public opinion which its upholders have created, to relieve themselves of many forms of social bondage. In the old times, five trunks of immense size were a necessity, and *ten* not unusual for any lady who proposed passing six weeks at this super-fashionable resort. The full-dress dinners were the vogue, and those who remember the *coup d'œil* of the old United States Hotel at the *table d'hote*, will sympathize somewhat with Mr. Marvin, the present owner or lessee, in his determination to revive the glories of the four o'clock "dress" dinner, when his magnificent structure, the new "United States," is completed.

But Mr. Marvin will make a mistake; we cannot bring back the past. The present is ours to do our best with, but we can no more recall the past, than we can anticipate the future. The past belonged to those who had it in possession; the future to those who will come after us. We have the present.

And the present is—well, mixed. It has not the distinctive features of its own which belonged to a much more crude and imperfect age, and it has not yet reached, from any esthetic point of view, the definite future after which it is unconsciously striving. To use a musical figure, it has got beyond the first eight notes of the scale, but it has not reached the symphonies in form, or color, or sense, or taste, or sound.

Excepting the merely external of toilettes, the grouping and massing of color, Saratoga is more attractive and much more enjoyable than ever. There is a virtue in the air, such as is not found elsewhere. There is perfect freedom in dressing, ladies wearing just what they please throughout the day, or rather whatever they find best adapted to their occupations and pursuits.

There are two or three distinctive styles in fashion represented, what may be called the traditional style, the Paris style and the American style, but to call the ordinary, utilitarian, independent mode of dress, fashion, would be a misnomer; it is the correlative of fashion, but not fashion itself.

The traditional style, as I have termed it, is seen among the Cuban ladies more particularly and other extreme Southern representatives of a past aristocracy. They still wear hoops, reduced in size, but which give an unmistakable fullness to the dress. Their over-skirts are short and pinchy, their basques deep, their sleeves wide, their colors high, their trains long and wide, and though they have breakfast toilettes and elaborate dinner toilettes and evening toilettes, yet they have none of the useful walking toilettes which the modern American woman wears all the day long.

The Paris style is also somewhat behind the age—at least the Paris styles which are sent to America—either French dressmakers do not know any better, or they cannot get over the idea that we are only one remove from barbarians, and delight in rude forms and crude ornaments.

French styles just arrived from Paris still exhibit paniers which the graceful exponents of true American taste entirely ignore; or rather, have got past long ago. These truest representatives of the incoming future of dress, are for the most part young, stylish scions of good American families, whose natural aptitudes have been quickened by travel and cultivation, and who now only lack the inspiration of genius of ideas, to give us as perfect harmonies in dress, as the great masters have given in music. The new tints and shadings are a step in the right directions, but we need *artists*—both men and woman—capable of adapting them and tracing their correspondences.

The American dress as worn at present, is simple, restricted in style, subdued in color. The skirt laid close to the hips and almost as close to the ankles, trailing off moderately, without a suspicion of hoops, and only the faintest trace of tournure; waist rather long, high-cut jacket form with a fraise or pleating instead of a collar, which is high or low, according to the length of neck; coat sleeves, hair combed straight up from the nape of the neck and arranged in simple plaits upon the top of the head, with only a side curl, or a light fringe of hair over the forehead, makes up a *tout ensemble* almost conventual in its strictness.

This impression is strengthened by the absence of color. Grown out of the primaries—the reds and greens and blues and yellows—the modern woman of fashion has not yet grown into the symphonies—the melting of one shade or one color into another. She therefore falls back upon black and gray and brown and white, which are easily made to accord, and which do not offend her still undeveloped sense of fitness and harmony.

We talk of art and taste, without knowing the first letter in the alphabet of either. If we only had a school or schools for artists, both men and women, something might be done. But, alas! our teachers are more ignorant than their pupils; and the progress we achieve is brought by the natural law of evolution, which requires time to perfect its results.

But to return. This theory accounts for the use of black and neutral tints, which are almost universal. Black silk, black grenadine and black lace, compose or form part of nearly all toilettes. Black lace is utilized to a surprising extent. A quantity, choice in style and quality, is the most valuable addition to her wardrobe, which a lady can make at the present time. Long, black lace scarfs and black lace *fichus*—the latter knotted low at the side—are worn, bordered with real thread, chantilly or guipure lace, worth from three to ten dollars per yard.

Black silk and black grenadines are also of the richest; the former soft, rich and heavy of fold; the latter wide striped, with silk of satiny texture, but not glossy, and draped with wonderful grace and beauty.

Almost the only way in which colors are used is with black lace or white muslin draped over them. Pale cameo tinted silks, have an exceedingly good effect under a long polonaise of fine black, Llama lace; for these are worn so much, that no one thinks of going to the expense of thread, although of course if thread can be had and no one suffer, so much the better.

The pale greens and blues, on the contrary, which show so well in the evening, are relieved with white, white lace or white French muslin, almost as fine as crepe lisse, which arranges itself so easily in side pleatings, or intersects lace with lines as exquisite as the lace itself. A point worthy of mention in connection with the changes which have taken place [illegible] dresses are now made to [illegible]. Formerly it was considered *de rigueur* not to appear in the same dress twice; now, one or two really elegant dresses are thought sufficient; and not only so, but are carried over from season to season; and rich lace, instead of being trampled under foot, as it has been, in the street, is prized as the possession of a lifetime. Public opinion has been so far created on the subject, that the plain walking dress is recognized as the proper street dress for all classes; and the party dress *par excellence* is reserved exclusively for ceremonious evening occasions. This is a great step in advance; and is doing more for the emancipation of women, than the agitation of the right to vote. Opposite to me—at my table in the dining room of Congress Hall—sit three ladies. Two are young and unmarried, but are each possessed of a million of dollars in their own right; the other is the wife of a millionaire, whose house and grounds upon Madison avenue, in New York, are estimated as worth three hundred thousand dollars; and whose income is over one hundred thousand dollars per year. These ladies have worn the same plain, black dresses in the morning, and the same—almost as plain—silk dresses in the evening, every day since my arrival; hair coiled or plaited and entirely destitute of ornament, and simple ties that shop girls in New York would turn up their noses at. The distinguishing feature of the attire of a lady, as distinct from that of others, is getting to be its adaptability. Fifteen years ago it was breadth, based upon the size of the hooped skirts; later it was the length of train; soon it will be fitness or appropriateness to different functions, pursuits and occupations. This is fast becoming the case with gentlemen also.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Eli Perkins, in a note to me this morning, says: "Gentlemen's fashions in America, as they have long been in Europe, have become conventional and fixed. They no longer change with the whims of tailors, but well bred gentlemen with complete wardrobes have certain suits of clothes for certain occasions and keep the same suits or similar suits year after year. The tailors used to dictate low necked shirts and then all the coats and collars would have to be cut down in the neck—then they would institute high necked shirts and coat collars would go up again. Now a gentleman with a long or short neck, procures a coat and shirt collar to correspond in height and keeps the same fashion year after year. A long necked person should wear high English standing collars, while a short necked person should wear low Byron collars. The suits which an American, French, English or German gentleman should have—for gentlemen's fashions are cosmopolite—are as follows:

MORNING BUSINESS SUITS.

English Oxford hats, medium height, cut-away coats, black, blue or gray, vest to match, single or double breasted, and pantaloons a shade lighter. If a person is stout, wear a single breasted coat and vest; if tall, wear double. If plaids or grays are worn, let the suit be complete of one material. The scarf or tie should be of a warm color—some quiet symphony. Wear strong, easy shoes.

AFTERNOON STREET COSTUME.

High dress hat, standing color, blue, maroon or parti-colored scarf, Prince Albert frock coat, always buttoned up, drab pantaloons, and gloves several shades lighter than the coat; high laced or buttoned shoes.

AFTERNOON RECEPTION, WITH LADIES IN BONNETS.

Wear black crush hat which can be carried under the arm, white standing collar, light pearl, lilac or amber scarf with gloves to match, Prince Albert frock coat, black, and worn always buttoned up, and light drab pantaloons with calfskin boots.

FULL DRESS EVENING TOILETTE.

Hat left in the dressing room, standing collar, pure white tie, immaculate open shirt front, plain studs or diamonds, swallow tailed coat, single breasted black vest, black trousers and calfskin boots.

RACING SUIT

can be of fancy plaids, with striped shirt and collar, fancy hat band, patent leather shoes.

GENTLEMEN'S JEWELRY.

A gentleman will wear no jewelry which is not necessitated by utility. He can wear collar buttons, studs, cuff buttons, a watch chain, and a seal ring with which he seals his letters. In no case diamond or pearl rings for mere ornamentation.

CONCLUSION.

Thus an American gentleman, to be always well dressed, needs simply three suits of clothes, all of which are toned to the three coats mentioned—the cut-away morning coat, the Prince Albert walking or reception coat, and the full dress evening coat."

It will be seen that there is a strict correspondence between the different parts of each of these styles of dress, and it is in their adaptation to each other that the gentleman is seen through them all.

Bring a countryman to Saratoga in the season and he will be very likely to make some such mistake as the following: Meeting a gentleman in morning dress he observes the slouch hat, and says, "come, now, that is sensible, I like that. I'll get one of those hats," and forthwith mounts one. Later he notices a Prince Albert frock coat and concludes that is the style for him, too. He goes to the races, takes a fancy to the "fancy" striped shirts, red neckties, patent leather boots and checked trousers there displayed, and gets himself up accordingly. Next day, looking at himself in his strips of looking glass—slouched hat, frock coat, checked pants, striped shirt, red tie and patent leathers—he throws down his hat in disgust and says: "Oh! hang it, why can't I look like other folks?"

These are the mistakes that both men and women are constantly making. He might have worn all of these things (except the patent leathers—no gentleman wears patent leathers) at the proper time and with the proper accessories. But if a gentleman wears a check or an infinitessimal stripe, he wears a suit of it and only then for morning or business dress, or upon a race course; he does not venture pattern trousers and black, except at the risk of his reputation.

HOW SARATOGA LOOKS.

Saratoga was never more lovely than now. The weather has not been too warm for enjoyment, yet it is sufficiently so to admit of living out of doors after the manner of watering places. The races have greatly increased the number of visitors and crowded the hotels, which previously were not filled to their utmost capacity. A great many cottages and handsome private residences have been built in or near Saratoga recently; and the country for four miles round is being rapidly bought up for this purpose; so that its summer population is by no means confined, as formerly, to the boarders at hotels and private houses. The entire neighborhood is full of springs, and it is said to be possible for every family to have one of their own, if they will only dig for it.

The "Geyser" and the "Hathorn," are now the popular wells, both possessing remarkable medicinal qualities. The hotels have increased their size and are probably as perfect in arrangement, method, culture and appointments as any in the world. The "Union" has been newly frescoed, fitted with elegant chandeliers and other furnishings since it came into the possession of Mr. A. T. Stewart, but he is not yet satisfied and intends, it is said, pulling down the entire front and rebuilding it like Congress Hall. The new "Grand" is very imposing on the outside and richly appointed within.

Mme. Le Vert gave a reading the other night, which drew all the noted people—and the town is full of them. It was a very successful and brilliant affair, the lady having hosts of friends, who gladly listen to her interesting reminiscences of the famous places she has visited and the famous people she has known.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

Mauch Chunk, Its Name and Surroundings—Mount Pisgah—Local Celebrities—The Switchback Railroad—The Tourists' Sensations while Going up the Mountain Side—Scenery from the Summit—A Coal Mine which has Burned for Forty-one Years—Glen Onoko.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., August 1, 1873.

This is a prosperous town. Its prosperity is due to the mining and shipping of anthracite coal. It is fast becoming a popular summer resort. Some of the causes which give it popularity are: its mountain scenery, its minature Niagaras, teeming with voracious trout; enchanting drives; pure, cool water, issuing from everlasting hills; invigorating air, cerulean skies, easiness of access, and hotel accommodations.

A stray "philologist," who seems to know considerable Indian, says that "Mauch Chunk" means "bear's cave," and that the *etymon* of the word "Mauch" is found again in "moccasin," or "moccoson," Algonquin "makisin." In this connection it might be well to add that "Switchback," a term I shall have occasion to employ in after parts of my letter, has no signification whatever.

Mauch Chunk is distant from Easton fifty miles, and from Philadelphia some one hundred and fifteen. It lies between (?) three hills, pine-covered, heaven-high and underlaid with coal. To one standing in the midst of the valley below, these hills face, respectively to the north, to the east, and to the south. The space between North and South hills admits of one street of average width, with a row of houses on either side. At the base of East hill is the track of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, forming a perfect parabola, and protected against the wear of the waves by walls of stone. Here is the depot of the road. Parallel with the track is the canal of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with its locks and coal-breakers of the most extensive order. At the base of West hill, which is connected with East hill by an iron bridge railed off for pedestrians and vehicles, we have, first, the "Mansion House," an hotel furnishing accommodations for four hundred diners and twelve hundred lodgers, and with spacious parlors and piazzas besides. It is the last building on the south slope of West hill. Many cubic yards of earth were excavated from the side of the hill to allow of the erection of an edifice so imposing. We have, secondly, an highway, which begins to climb the hillside just to the right of the Mansion House; and, thirdly, the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; and, lastly, the beach of the river.

The summit of North hill is called Mount Pisgah.

"Might I but stand on Pisgah's top,
And view the landscape o'er," etc.

The lower part of the hill, being less precipitous than the corresponding parts of its brethren, has on its slopes by far the larger as well as the wealthier portion of the town. Here is an architectural masterpiece, the Episcopal church, the palatial residence of Hon. Asa Packer, Mr. John Leisenring and others. Mr. Packer, thirty years ago, was a mule driver on an Eastern canal. To-day he is one of the few Cleon's of the Keystone State, worth—does his Honor himself know, when neighbors say from twenty-five to thirty millions. He has given the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., one million in money, grounds and buildings. In 1868 Mr. Packer was the Democratic nominee for the gubernatorial chair, against General John W. Geary. His Lehigh Valley Railroad transported last year four hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal. Within the next twelvemonth eight hundred thousand tons are to be mined, and the capacity of the road is being enlarged accordingly.

Along the sides and over the very summit of Mount Pisgah was constructed, in 1834 or thereabouts, the famous "Switchback" narrow guage, gravity railway, for the purpose of conveying to market vast beds of coal which cropped out on the dorsal regions of the mountain far beyond. The road is twenty-five miles in extent. Eight miles are occupied by coal trains in their transit to and from the mines; the remaining seventeen are kept in order for the accommodation of excursionists, and constitute the so-called Switchback.

To get to the summit of Mount Pisgah, which is six hundred feet above the level of the Lehigh, and three thousand feet above the level of the sea, the tourist must suffer himself to be drawn up an inclined plane twenty-one hundred and fifty feet in length, and inclined at an angle of thirty degrees with the horizon. Having taken his seat in a coach somewhat larger and stronger than an ordinary street car he is ready for the new sensation. A "safety car," which issues from underneath the track, and which is nothing more nor less than a low four-wheeled cart, and very ponderous, to which are attached two bands of toughest iron, six inches broad, and in communication with a drum wheel in the engine house above—is drawn up against the rear end of the coach, and all is ready. Once up, the ride over the Switchback proper begins. By gravity alone the coach runs to a point nine miles distant, where it is drawn up another plane. Here the return to the point of departure begins. It is on the same side of the mountain. It is eight miles remote.

On the morning of the 25th ult., at eight o'clock, a party of one hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen, teachers, preachers, editors and students, left Easton for Mauch Chunk by way of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, comfortably seated in cars chartered for the occasion. *En route* they touched at Bethlehem, Allentown and Catasauqua. They reached Mauch Chunk at eleven o'clock, coming, in general, to spend a day under the shadows of these mighty mountains; in particular, to experience the sensation of an excursion over the Switchback. Four-horse carriages conveyed us to the foot of the plane—for the writer was one of the party. Mount Pisgah looked *awe*-fully steep! It was sensational! What! draw sixty of us up there in two coaches! Thrilling! Whew! Thrilling! The timid mustered up courage and prepared for what might happen. All ready. The signal is given. Puffs of white steam above. The bands begin to roll. The safety car is nearing the rear coach. The safety car has touched the rear coach, and upward move car, coach and breathless mortals at a speed wholly incredible to him who has not been there and experienced it.

"What if the bands break?" "No possible harm can befall us, madame. If the bands both break, down fall those iron arms on the sides of the safety car, penetrates the ground, and we—come to a [illegible]" Be this as it may, we were hurried up the plane as if exposed to the greatest danger. At the summit. Ten minutes to gather breath and peruse the landscapes. "Lifting up the eyes westward, and northward, and southward, and eastward," what counties are spread out before us! "All the land of Gilead, unto Dan, and all Naphtali and the land of Judah, unto the uttermost sea, and the south unto Zoar." Give us a whole hour to drink in its inspiration! Well may the weary Englishman find easy utterance and new meaning in the words of poor Goldsmith—

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
I sit me down a pensive hour to spend,
Where Alpine solitudes ascend,
Above the storm's career,
Looking downward where a hundred realms appear."

At the feet lies Mauch Chunk, hardly larger than a school boy's map; the serpentine Lehigh, bordered with railways and canal, lost to sight behind an Alpine worthy; doubling East hill, a coal train, of perhaps one hundred and eighty cars, the engine facing east, the middle car south, and the rear car west; here a boat, a bridge or a switchman's lookout, there a foundry or an isolated shanty. Thirty-five miles northeastward are two breaks in the Blue mountains. One is the Delaware Water Gap, the other, the Wind Gap. The azure cone, which rears its apex above the cloud-region, and which none but good eyes can discern on serenest day, is a monarch in Northwestern Jersey, distant thirty-five miles from the Water Gap, and sixty-five from our pinnacle. All is green, deepest where cloud or peak casts its shadow. The rocks around are conglomerate. Mount Pisgah is an upheval of conglomerates, thrown about in wild confusion. The by paths are macadamized with disintegrated conglomerate formation.

"All aboard!" In detached coaches, we begin the descent, slowly at first, but, with gathered momentum, *celeriter*. And what could be more exhilirating? than gliding along, at one point, with

Panoramas to the right of us,
Panoramas to the left of us,
Panoramas in front of us,

without noise, or heat, or cinder—at another point, under dark arcades, and damp of maple, beach and pine, though occasional banks of ferns, between pillars of rock, moss covered, over chattering brooks huming on to join the brimming river. Neither coat nor hern nor other representative of the feathered tribe haunt Mount Pisgah. The optic nerve of all is titilated.

Having ascended the second plane—down which it must be confessed, not a great many years since, light coal cars went thundering alone, to the utter demolition of a dwelling which happened for once to stand too near the track—the excursionist passes on to the return terminus. Here the cicerone shows him the "burning mine"—a coal mine which caught fire in 1832, and which continues to burn to this day. The earth for acres around evinces unmistakable signs of subjection to intense heat. Urchins ask you to purchase of their minerals and iron pyrites gathered on the mountains and about this effete mine.

The second section of the Switchback differs from the first section in one particular. It is even more sequestered and gratefully cooling.

The excursion ended, carriages carry you back to the Mansion House by a route narrow, steep, circuitous and dangerous, because unprotected against accident from runaway teams or unmanageable horses. There is a foot-path in every respect preferable. It is shaded and free from dust. It affords, moreover, opportunity to view to advantage the superb residence of Mr. Packer, as well as the mechanical complexity of a long line of disused coal breakers.

The drive to Glen Onoko the writer has never been over. It, of all the drives about the "Bear's Cave," is said to be unrivaled.

At the Mansion House are all the excursionist can desire in the way of hotel accommodations—plenty of pure water, and as cool, too, as if from the very heart of South mountain, or from some unseen Polar sea. On its tables wreck-creation of many a speckled troutling have been witnessed with gastronomical gusto. The rooms are large and airy, the waiters willing, the proprietors obliging and the taxes moderate.

In evidence of the increased popularity of the place as a refuge from the heat and din inseparable from city life in summer, and as productive of that real refreshment and physical income which people learn are not found at the more fashionable watering places, it remains to be said that no fewer than three excursion trains have come here from the city of Brotherly Love in one week, not to say aught of smaller caravans from less pretentious hives.

The writer has been here for three seasons. He hopes to spend others here. He writes in the interest of no man, but *pro salute civum Americanorum*.

W. C. A.

THE HEIR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS IN ENGLAND.

Royal Amusements.

[From the London Correspondent of the Boston Post.]

The Czarowitch and his wife have not been idle while in England, though they have been obliged, owing to the presence of the Shah, to "take back seats" in public. They have been indefatigable in their attendance on the opera and theaters, were present at most of the fetes in honor of the Shah; they have visited dock-yards and arsenals; they have spent pleasant hours at country houses; they have been guests of Lady Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill, the Queen at Windsor, Earl Cowper in Grosvenor square, and the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House; they have enjoyed garden parties and breakfast parties, dinners at the Mansion House and artillery reviews of Woolwich; they have visited the Academy at Fine Arts, the Exhibition of Water Colors, Dore's Gallery; the Czarowitch has more than once amused himself by attending the Tichborne trial, and the other day went through Newgate and attended a session of the Central Criminal Court, as well as calling in at St. Thomas's Hospital and Milbank Prison; while, pleasantest sight of all, the Princess of Wales and her sister have been seen daily on the fashionable drives, often accompanied by the blooming English and royal children. The news of the betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess Maria of Russia, the Czar's only daughter, has just been confirmed and is naturally the sensation of the hour in palatial circles. This new tie between the families is said greatly to please the sister Princesses, but to be less agreeable to the Czarowitch. It is reported that, like the marriage of the Prince of Wales, this is a love match, for Prince Alfred has only recently returned from Sorrento, where he has been paying assiduous court to the young Russian maiden, with the indulgent approval of her imperial mamma.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Seaside Soundings—A Religious Resort by the Sea—The Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association—A Community of Methodists for Summer Worship and Recreation—A Few Facts and Figures—Kindred and Rival Companies—Cheap Homes, Plenty of Sea Air and Fresh Water—The Intoxicating Cup Under the Heel of Evangelical Religion—A Sober and a Prayerful People—Something About the Island—Arrival of an Excursion of Iron and Railroad Men from the Banks of the Delaware.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VINEYARD GROVE,
ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
MASSACHUSETTS, July 28, 1873.

But a few hours' sail from the narrow spit of land which forms the southeastern portion of the State of Massachusetts is a cluster of beautifully wooded and gracefully undulating islands. Their low shores and gradually lifting hill-tops, covered with the verdure of forest and vine, viewed from the deck of any of the hundreds of vessels, small and great, which daily ride the billows of the blue Atlantic, present a picture of marine and island scenery unsurpassed anywhere along our extensive coast line. Tradition says that these islands were once owned by the father of three daughters and one of those early landed proprietors who left their native land soon after the founding of the pilgrim colony at Plymouth Rock, and became the possessors of vast estates in the new world. The father determined to distribute the islands among his daughters as their portion in his estate. Accordingly the eldest, Martha, having the first choice, took the largest and most beautiful, which received the name of Martha's Vineyard from the quantity of wild grapes which grew there. The second daughter, Elizabeth, chose the group to the northwestward nearer the main land, which received the name of Elizabeth Islands. The youngest daughter, Nancy, had no alternative but to take the storm beaten island to the southeast and further out in the wild Atlantic. From the fact of Nancy having no choice in the selection, the island was appropriately named Nancy-took-it, or since corrupted into Nantucket.

Each of these islands has since become celebrated. The whale fleets and hardy sailors of Nantucket have carried the flag of our country to every sea, and have earned a world-wide celebrity for daring and success. Penekese Island, one of the Elizabeth group, recently presented by the late owner, Mr. Anderson, to Professor Agassiz, has already been occupied for the purposes of learning. At that insular retreat the devotees and students of science can pursue their studies apart from the distractions of the world. Martha's Vineyard has also acquired a prominence, peculiar and distinct, as the summer resort for a class of people in moderate circumstances, or those in pursuit of virtuous, rational recreation during the heated term. As a summer resort this beautiful island has many attractions to that class of our population who make religion the conspicuous and guiding influence of their lives. Each place of seaside, rural or medical resort, during the months of July and August, has its characteristics. Newport is thronged with aristocratic nonentities, tinseled ambassadors, diplomatic ministers, attachees and lacqueys, and that mastic class, foreign and domestic, known as flunkies. Long Branch and Saratoga are emphatically the resorts of the sporting world, and Atlantic City and Cape May attract men of business, who take recreation as matter of business, and enjoy themselves with business energy and brevity. Bedford, with its health-imparting waters, and Cresson with its invigorating mountain airs, have, again, another class, who resort thither for quiet pleasure and recuperation. So it might be said of the thousand and one competitors for the transitory favor of our great American world of seekers after summer health, recreation, rest or dissipation. But this insular summer resort is different from everything else. It affords moderate but comfortable homes with sea air blowing in from the Atlantic on all sides, green grass, shade of trees, rational enjoyments and chiefly religious influence.

Some forty years ago, Jeremiah Pease, of Edgartown, one of the settlers on the island leased a beautiful grove of oaks, then the property of William Butler to be used for the purposes of a camp meeting of the Methodist Church people residing in this section. Previously these religious bivouacks or this region had been held at Falmouth Monument and Sandwich, on the main land, and once on this island on the west side of Holmes' Hole. The site selected by Mr. Pease, in order to commemorate the Christian uses contemplated in the lease, received the name of "Wesleyan Grove," and was situated near what was known by the seamen on the coast as the East Chop of Vineyard Sound. The first camp meeting in Wesleyan Grove commenced on August 24, 1835, and these meetings have been held during a term of seven to ten days in the latter part of August every year since, except in 1845, when they were removed to Westport. From what a small beginning these now popular camp meetings began may be judged, when it is stated, that the first consisted of what was known as the "preacher's tent" and nine smaller tents for the accommodation of the few faithful followers of Wesley who had assembled here for religious worship and praise. This pioneer association, within the past few years, has been supplemented by two kindred associations, the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association, and the Vineyard Grove or Highland Company. The earlier association preserves its local character, while the two latter are regularly incorporated companies under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. The Camp Meeting Association possesses sixty acres of beautifully situated grove, thirty-five acres of which are occupied by eight hundred structures of all kinds, five hundred of which are cottages. There are in all eight hundred lots, which pay an annual rental. There are accommodations for at least ten thousand persons on the camp ground, and during the camp meeting season proper, which occurs in the latter part of August of each year, no less than twenty-five thousand people are congregated, sheltered, and fed on the ground. At this moment, at least five thousand have already established themselves here. The grounds of the association not marked out into lots have been beautifully laid out in parks, circles, avenues and walks. The local Providence and New Bedford Districts of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The President of the Association chosen annually is taken from one of the Presiding Elders of the two districts. There are also a Secretary, Treasurer, Board of Directors and Resident Agent elected annually by the Association. The yearly expenses of the Camp Meeting Association amount to about six thousand dollars, four thousand of which is derived from rental of lots and the balance from various other sources. In addition to the above, cottage and tent owners pay a yearly tax to the town of Edgartown, one of the subdivisions of Dukes county, Massachusetts. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold on the island. This being a religious associaton, daily morning prayers and evening services are held in one or more of the society tents, also the regular Sabbath preaching. These are kept up during the entire season. As a number of families finding it convenient to reside on the ground the entire year, a regular preacher has been appointed by the Conference. For the purposes of the regular annual camp meeting, a mammoth tent has been erected over permanent seats, capable of accommodating four thousand persons. There are also thirty large society tents, fronting on the main central tent, representing different churches, and designed for the use of social meetings. The principal wharf for steamers plying between the main land at New Bedford and the camp ground on the island is known as the Camp Meeting wharf or Highland Landing, from which a horse railroad, a mile and a quarter long, has been built and equipped at an expense of twelve thousand dollars, conveying passengers and baggage to all parts of the camp ground. Cars run in connection with the arrival and departure of all the boats, and at intervals of thirty minutes from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. There are two fast, safe and well-fitted steamers which make two trips each way daily between New Bedford and the Island, the distance being twenty miles, and the run from one hour and a half to two hours, including landings on the way, according to the weather. During the summer season the voyage is delightful. These steamers make close connection at New Bedford with the railroads for Boston, Providence and Fall river and thence to all parts of the United States. There are also two daily steamers running between Wood's Hole and the island, making close connection at the former place with the old Colony Railroad for Boston, and the Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad for Providence, Worcester, and Fitchburg and other points. The water carriage by this route is about eight miles. There is also a sea route to New York and Portland, Maine, by two large propellers which make semi-weekly trips each way, leaving New York and Portland respectively on Tuesday and Friday, in the afternoon, arriving on the following morning at the New York steamer wharf on the island, within a mile of the camp ground. There are also two excursion steamers, besides a number of sailing craft, which carry parties to all points among the islands and on the main. A number of smacks are also to be had by those who delight in piscatorial sports, the blue fishing off the coast being well worthy of the tossing which a person gets in pursuit of this excellent fish. Excursion tickets to the camp ground, good till the first day of October, are sold at but little more than half the regular rates, at all the principal cities and most of the towns on the lines of the railroads in New England.

Adjoining the grounds of the Camp Meeting Association on the northwest, is the property of the Vineyard Grove, or Highland Company, which has about two hundred and fifty acres, seventy acres of which are grove. The object of this company is the same as that of the Camp Meeting Association, and although it was incorporated but three or four years ago, already about twenty-five cottages and two society tents have been erected on the grounds. The company's lands have been artistically laid out, in the form of a camp circle, with radiating avenues and a number of parks. A fine, large hotel, called the Highland House, has been erected by the company at the Camp Meeting landing, and is constantly thronged with visitors. On the east of and contiguous to the Camp Meeting ground, lies the property of the Oak Bluff Land and Wharf Company, comprising ninety acres of grove, and bluff facing Vineyard Sound. Here a large hotel called the Sea View House, which cost a hundred thousand dollars, and about three hundred cottages have been erected. This corporation is not strictly under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but have erected a beautiful chapel and bell tower of the rustic Gothic style of architecture, costing some ten or twelve thousand dollars, and open to preachers of different evangelical denominations. This company has its own wharf, which is known as the Oak Bluff Landing.

One of the characteristic feature of this resort is to furnish cheap homes for Christian people, who desire to enjoy themselves in a rational way. The lots of the Oak Bluff Company are sold subject to certain moral and sanitary restrictions. The lots average 20 by 40 feet on the camp meeting ground, 30 by 65 feet at Oak Bluff, and 35 by 70 on the Highlands. The cottages range in price from $1,000 to $7,000 at the Highlands and Oak Bluff, which includes the cost of the lots and $400 to $3,000 on the camp ground, where the land is merely leased.

The view of Vineyard Sound on a summer day from the water front of the grounds of all of the three companies, is charming in the extreme. Scores of sails deck the broad expanse of the Sound, and constantly shifting and appearing and disappearing along the horizon present an almost unexplained living picture of white winged commerce. The Sound is the main water highway between the seaboard of New England and the Middle States from the Passamaquoddy Bay to the capes of the Chesapeake. It is estimated that not less than eighty thousand sail annually pass through the Sound. As many as three hundred have been counted in a single day. The camp meeting generally terminates the season at Martha's Vineyard and it is stated that at least sixty to seventy thousand persons come and go from the first of July to the first of October. After the camp meeting, however, the people leave. People from all parts of the country are to be met here.

The success which has attended the three leading companies has attracted a raft of sordid speculators, who have purchased grounds and laid them out in lots, expecting by means of flaming advertisements to attract purchasers. Some of these schemes for reaching the pockets of the unsuspecting are known under the names of Bellevue Sunset and Lagoon Heights, Cedar Neck, Okalahoma and Katama. It may be added that the island of Martha's Vineyard, which contains one hundred and sixty square miles, is but sparsely inhabited by permanent residents. It is divided into five towns, Chilmark, Edgartown, Tisbury, Grayhead and Gosnald, which form Dukes county, in the State of Massachusetts. When discovered, the island had a considerable Indian population, and subsequently became the possession of the Duke of York as part of New York. During the Revolution it grazed large numbers of cattle. It is said that the British General Howe at one time landed on the island with thirty thousand troops in order to procure a supply of beef for his army. At present, however, almost all the supplies for the summer residents are brought by boat from the mainland. Three-fourths of the island is covered with a forest of low oak and the openings produce an abundance of wild grapes. The highest land is on the western end of the island, Prospect Hill in Chilmark, reaching an altitude of nearly four hundred feet. An abundance of excellent soft water is to be had at a depth of from eight to fifty feet. There are no large streams. On last Sunday the people of this migratory community were interested in noting the arrival of a large and distinguished party of iron and railroad men from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The party arrived by sea on their own steamer, the William E. Gladwish, a vessel of superior model and finish. They are on a tour of inspection and pleasure along the New England coast, and previous to reaching this place had visited Providence and New Bedford. The party sailed from here to Nantucket, Salem, Boston and Portland.

The following were among the gentlemen composing the passengers of the Gladwish:

Charles Parrish, President Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

John Taylor Johnson, President Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

E. W. Clark, President Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and two sons.

Hon. John Leisering, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Samuel Bonnell, Jr., coal operator, New York.

S. M. Williams, Auditor Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

Frederick A. Potts, coal operator, New York.

General Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk, Pa., member of Congress at large.

Gen. I. J. Wistar, Manager of Canals of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Col. R. E. Ricker, Superintendent of Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and W. W. Stearns of same company.

J. E. Wootten, General Superintendent of the Reading Railroad.

N. B. Browne, President of Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia.

W. E. Gladwish, Vice President Eastern Transportation Company, N. Y.

E. C. Coxe, Manager of Rolling Mills of Reading Railroad Company.

Hon. Garrich M. Harding, Judge of the Supreme Court, Luzerne county, Pa.

Hon. Henry W. Palmer, Wilkesbarre, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

Hon. Charles L. Lamberton, Col. Washington Lee, Stanley Woodward, Esq., (son of Chief Justice Woodward,) Capt. Dennis, Henry M. Hoyt and Hon. E. L. Dana, all of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

DEB. R. K.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 30, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C:

Manufacture of Iron and Steel—O. Bolton, Jr., and J. Pedder, Pittsburgh.
Apparatus for Cooling and Removing Blast Furnace Slag—A. Kloman, Pittsburgh.
Apparatus for Making Gas from Oils—S. H. Goldshorp, Pittsburgh.
Molasses Pitcher—D. C. Ripley, Pittsburgh.
Hasp Lock—J. Kinzer, Pittsburgh.
Lamp—J. M. Clark, Lancaster.
Meat Chopper—H. P. Rankin, Allegheny.
Refining Petroleum—S. Van Syckel, Titusville.
Steam Girator—J. Barton, Williamsport.
Waste Removing Device for Carding Machine—G. W. Craner, Darby.
Balance Wheel for Sewing Machines—D. G. Williams, York.
Curtain Fixture—L. J. Earll, Union City.
Children's Chair—J. F. Downing, Erie.
Fruit Jar—Ella G. Kaller, Carlisle.

Re-issue.

Reed Organs—R. Burdett, Erie.

OHIO.

Machine for Grinding Harvester Knives—J. M. Connel, Newark.
Meat and Vegetable Cutter—J. R. Hall and C. H. Ellis, Salem.
Iron Fence—B. G. Devol, Frederickstown.
Sewing Machine—T. L. Malone, Mt. Gilead.
Mowing Machine—C. Colahan, Cleveland.
Treadle of Sewing Machines—W. D. Wood, Mt. Sterling.
Die for making Car Coupling Pins—C. H. Williams, Cleveland.
Mode of Uniting Boot and Shoe Soles to the Uppers—W. Strasser, Taylorsville.
Pruning Shears—G. Vanfossen, Bethesda.
Toy Catapults—W. L. How, Cincinnati.
Insect Destroyer—J. A. Finney, Nashville.
Fare Box—J. F. Winchell, Springfield.
Railway Switch—M. & J. W. Fels, Cincinnati.
Sash-holder—Jonathan L. Devol and James M. Okey, Parkersburg. Application filed July 1, 1873.

A spring hook is combined with a bolt and operating lever, all arranged inside a shell or case and attached to the window sash in such manner that, as the bolt enters the keeper in the jamb or window frame, the hook at the same time enters another aperture in the keeper, and, hooking over the edge thereof, locks the device firmly in place, preventing any horizontal movement of the bolt, whereby it might be released, (as by the jarring of cars, &c.,) until the hook is first lifted by the lever, the terminal movement of which will then withdraw the bolt and allow the sash to be raised or lowered.

"JOHN NO NAME."

Tragic Close of a Notorious Character's Career—Lynch Law in Holmes County, O.

[Millersburg Correspondence of Akron Beacon.]

No doubt very many of your readers have heard of the notorious individual mentioned below of many *aliases*, but whose true name is unknown, [illegible] last winter he passed his time in the Holmes county "dungeon." Whilst in durance vile his freaks and eccentricities were legion. He tried several times to set the jail on fire, but fortunately his attempts were discovered before a conflagration ensued. His remarkable reticence about disclosing his real name caused some philanthrophist to dub him "John No Name," which seemed to suit him very well. Previous to entering our county hotel he bore the illustrious name of Jeff. Davis. The crime for which he was incarcerated was an attempt to rape, for which offense, through some loop-hole of the law, he got off with ten days' imprisonment, only to be let loose a scourge to the country and an expense to the community in the way of money paid for additional police to watch him, as it was not safe for a lady unattended to be out after night.

For a while he was unheard of, except in smashing in the windows of a farm house, until he turned up in the Wooster jail, offense unknown. For the time being we felt relieved. John remained in a state of general docility till about two weeks since when he turned extempore jailor by locking Sheriff Bowman up in the cell vacated by himself and making himself *non est* in very short metre. For a considerable period his existence was a total blank to outsiders, until this morning the startling (and welcome) intelligence was brought in that "John No Name" had passed in his checks by the means of nine leaden messengers, delivered by parties unknown.

The last crime on his already lengthy catalogue was a fiendish outrage on the person of a little girl nine years old. A companion, aged seven, a sister I believe, gave the alarm, and the infuriated community pursuing the villain, captured him. He was taken to a school house in the village of Rogersville, where, while preparations were being made for the trial, he threatened the life of the Justice of the Peace.

But John's doom was inevitably sealed. A blow on his back with a poker in the hands of one of the bystanders was a sign for the commencement of Judge Lynch's Court. The lights were suddenly extinguished and ropes attached to his neck. This was the last that was seen of "John No Name," till the next morning, when his body was found some four miles below Rogersville *sans* clothing and utterly riddled with bullets. My informant was unable to state the name of his innocent victim, though her residence was near Rogersville.—[The little girl's name was Lane.—ED. COM.]

I give the account as rendered up to date of writing. It is no doubt true. In appearance, John was a well built man, perhaps five feet nine inches tall, about forty-five or fifty years of age, not really bad looking, but his face always bore a vicious, sensual, cunning, stolid look. He was rather intelligent, and is said to have studied for the ministry or bar,

SANDWICH ISLANDS LEPROSY,

The Horrors of the Disease—Removal of the Afflicted.

From the Sandwich Islands correspondence of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, concerning the spread of leprosy, we make the following extracts:

"It has been evident for many months that unless some desperate effort was made to stay the progress of the plague the whole nation would go by the board. Of course, when a leper began to drop his joints about the streets the authorities arrested him for disorderly conduct and shipped him to Molokai—a fine island just over the channel from Maui—but a moderate case was comparatively free from any restraint, and in this way the disease has been spreading all over the kingdom.

"Quite recently an order was issued for a thorough examination into the condition of the Kanakas, and the result was that forty men, women and children were brought into town from the neighboring settlements, though all of them were situated within a very few miles of this place. Some of them were evidently old and confirmed cases; some were merely promising; a few were evidently doubtful, though these natives can do wonders in the way of rapid decay.

"I heard that the lepers were gathered in the courtyard of the prison, a dreary affair, built of solid blocks of coral, and looking as hot as an oven-brick. Being in company with an official, I was politely admitted to the impromptu Lazar-house, and had the felicity of seeing two score of lepers at one glance.

"There was a great mob of mourners around the prison walls. They didn't care whether leprosy was contagious or not, these mourners; they only thought how disagreeable a thing it was to have their sweethearts, wives and relatives shipped off for life, and they were bound to improve the last few hours of their intercourse to the fullest extent. It was a very uncomfortable sight to see how some of these poor fellows felt when they discovered that some one who was very near and dear to them had been pronounced a confirmed case; and by the time the examination was over the air was full of wailing, the mournfullest sound that ever escaped from human lips."

Protection for Western Farmers.

Speaking of the movement inaugurated by the Western farmers, the *New National Era*, of Washington, makes the following suggestions:

These men seem utterly incapable of understanding the important fact that if there were a market for their products within the limits of their own town or county they would save these grinding railroad exactions; that manufacturing establishments would create such a market, and that the policy of protection would in a few years bring into existence all through the West such establishments. They persistently close their eyes to the wonderful results of protection all over the land in the general prosperity of the people and rapidly increased wealth and power of the nation.

They can comprehend no other idea than the old free trade one—that the only market worth having is across the Atlantic. So they insist on sending their produce to it, though the expense eats up almost its entire value, and then organize a war of extermination against railroads and a policy which would soon render them independent of these villainous monopolists. Though diversity of labor such as manufactures produce, would be an incalculable benefit to agriculture by turning producers into consumers, they fight against the principle as though their salvation was only to be secured by making every man a farmer, sending their corn and wheat to Europe, and expending the small proceeds the transporters leave them in buying foreign made fabrics.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

List of Delegates Chosen.

We present below a list of delegates chosen to the Republican State Convention, so far as we have been able to gather them from our exchanges and from information sent us. Berks, Luzerne, York, Montgomery and a few other counties elect delegates this week and in the early part of next:

SENATORIAL.

Philadelphia.

First District—J. A. Houseman.
Second District—Hamilton Disston.
Third District—Chas. W. Ridgway.
Fourth District—Chas. T. Jones.
V. Chester and Delaware—W. B. Waddell.
VI. Montgomery—
VII. Bucks and Northampton—
VIII. Berks—
IX. Lancaster—Peter Johns.
X. Schuylkill—M. P. Fowler.
XI. Lehigh and Carbon—R. C. Hamersley.
XII. Dauphin and Lebanon—S. F. Barr.
XIII. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—
XIV. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—
XV. Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—R. M. Foresman.
XVI. Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga—Hugh Young.
XVII. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Harry Bechtel.
XVIII. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—J. M. Campbell.
XIX. Cumberland and Franklin—J. M. Weakley.
XX. Adams and York—
XXI. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—D. W. Mullen.
XXII. Center, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—
XXIII. Allegheny—Russell Errett, Arthur Hobson, C. L. Magee.
XXIV. Indiana and Westmoreland—Daniel Porter.
XXV. Fayette and Greene—J. B. Donley.
XXVI. Beaver, Butler and Washington—W. S. Shallenberger.
XXVII. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—David Maclay.
XXVIII. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. H. Miller.
XXIX. Crawford—J. B. Compton.
XXX. Erie and Warren—A. D. Wood.

REPRESENTATIVE.

PHILADELPHIA.

District.		District.	
1.	Jos. K. Fletcher,	10.	M. Hall Stanton,
2.	R. C. Tittermary,	11.	Wm. B Mann,
3.	John R. Orr,	12.	Wm. M. Bunn,
4.	John Shermer,	13.	Thomas Spence,
5.	David F. Houston,	14.	George Bumm,
6.	Daniel B. Beitler,	15.	T. B. M. Addis,
7.	A. Alexander,	16.	John W. Harmer,
8.	Wm. Totten,	17.	Henry Cowpland,
9.	James W. Sayres.	18.	Christian Kneass.

Adams—J. M. Krauth.
Allegheny—George W. Wilson, W. H. McCleary, S. H. Geyer, T. M. Bayne, R. B. Brown, J. Larimer, B. B. Coursin.
Armstrong—W. D. Mullen.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—D. Crichlow, B. F. Garvin, J. D. V. Hazard, James Greer.
Bedford and Fulton—J. J. Cromer.
Berks—
Blair—John R. Bohn.
Bradford—J. M. Smith, — Carnochan.
Bucks—
Cambria—Thomas Davis.
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—A. J. Monks.
Carbon and Monroe—James Steel.
Center—John G. Love.
Chester—J. M. Pomeroy, E. B. Moore.
Clarion and Forest—J. B. Agnew.
Clearfield—J. H. Fulford.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Lindsay Mehaffey, T. J. Ingham.
Columbia—D. A. Beckley.
Crawford—Jesse Smith, W. A. Rupert.
Cumberland—
Dauphin and Perry—John Landis, A. Fortenbaugh, Thomas H. Milligan.
Delaware—William Ward.
Erie—R. C. Sterrett, C. C. Boyd.
Fayette—Jasper M. Thompson.
Franklin—
Greene—J. C. Flenniken.
Huntingdon—
Indiana—John C. Pierce.
Juniata and Mifflin—
Lancaster—E. McMellen, J. C. Muhlenberg, Geo Pierce.
Lawrence—D. H. Wallace.
Lebanon—A. R. Boughter.
Lehigh—Franklin Mickley, George Erdman.
Luzerne—.
Mercer—Wm. Achre.
Montgomery—.
Northampton—Frank Reeder, David Ackerman.
Northumberland and Montour—.
Pike and Wayne—.
Potter and McKean—C. Comforth.
Schuylkill—F. E. Stees, H. S. Boner, E. G. Kirlin.
Snyder and Union—T. Shallenberger.
Somerset—Edward Scull.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—A. P. Stevens, A. E. Buck.
Tioga—Henry Allen.
Venango—N. B. Riddle.
Warren—F. B. Monks.
Westmoreland—George F. Huff, D. S. Atkinson.
York—.

A WISE WOMAN.

Her Little Memorandum for a Forgetful Husband.

[From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier.]

A gentleman who resides a few miles in the country announced his intention of coming to the city to get a few of the necessaries of life. His good wife, who evidently reads the papers and knows what is going on, furnished her "old man" with the following memorandum, recognizing the fact that "these men are so stupid" and always forget what they are sent after. But here is the seasonable list of necessaries, which, though not in strictly clerkly form, is nevertheless to the point, and well calculated to make an impression on the [illegible]

Get a pound of tea.

And don't forget to go to Brown's drug store and get 8 pounds of copperas and a pint of carbolic acid.

Get a dollar's worth of loaf sugar.

Bring a dozen lemons.

If you have a chance you had better bring a bushel of lime.

We ought to have a pound of ground mustard and some ginger.

Get a gallon of coal oil and a demijohn of whisky. Be particular and don't get them mixed—have the coal oil put into the can, and the whisky in the demijohn.

If you see a nice piece of calico, you might bring me enough for a wrapper.

Go to Orynski's and get a bottle of his blackberry syrup.

The flour is out.

Be careful and don't drink any well water while in town.

Be sure and get a bottle of Hamlin's cholera cure.

We ought to have half a dozen knives and forks for the kitchen.

Go to McCleary's and get a bottle of Dr. McCabe's blackberry brandy.

Don't bring any green thing home to make the children sick.

Don't forget the coal oil and the demijohn, and be sure to keep them separate.

Go to Cheever's and get a bottle of syrup of blackberry and ginger.

Get a pint of cogniac brandy.

Keep away from them nasty ponds unless they are filled up.

If you see any good disinfectant bring some home.

Get a few pounds of crackers and rice, and some oatmeal.

If you see the doctor ask him to give you a prescription to cure cholera.

Be careful and don't break the demijohn.

Johnny needs a pair of shoes.

You had better call at all the drug stores and see who has got the best cholera medicine.

Now don't forget any of these things and keep this list in your hat where you can find it.

Come home early.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the man with the memorandum might have been seen going out Broadway with all his horse could draw, his rockaway resembling the hospital supply train of an army corps. If the cholera ever goes out in that direction it will meet with a warm reception.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Sharon Railroad Company was organized in Meadville, on the 30th ult., with the following officers: President, George Boyce, Sharon; Treasurer, J. H. Devereux, Cleveland; Secretary, John H. Dynes, Meadville; Chief Engineer, R. W. Steele, Meadville. It is proposed to construct a road from Sharon to connect with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at, or near, Transfer, and to bring the main line of the latter road through Sharon, Youngstown, etc., instead of its present route.

WOODEN RAILROADS.—The Washington *Star* makes the following contribution to the discussion concerning the practicability of wooden railroads:

Some of our contemporaries are favoring the use of wooden rails for railroads in localities where wood is abundant. They should take a ride over the wooden railroad from the St. John's river to St. Augustine, in Florida, to illustrate what the thing is like. The elasticity of the wooden rail is immense. The cars bounce over it in a series of staccato, rabbit-like jumps, and are as apt to light in the ditch as on the track. It has been found necessary to substitute horse-power for steam-power, and to walk the animals at that, because at a rate of more than three miles an hour the splinters from the wooden rails were apt to come up through the bottom of the car, snag-fashion, and transfix the passengers. The present rate of speed is from two to three miles an hour, affording abundant opportunity for the passengers to botanize, gather pond-lilies, and hunt snakes by the way. This is about the style of a wooden railroad.

The railway from Marshall, Texas, to Dallas was completed July 30th. Through trains will soon be put on from Shreveport to Dallas, a distance of 190 miles; running time, 12 hours.

A corps of engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now engaged in making a preliminary survey of the route for a branch or extension of the main line of that road to Baltimore. The new road will leave the main stem near Penningtonville—the point at which the latter turns to the northwest to pass through the gap into the Pequea valley—and keeping the same southwesterly course which the parent line has maintained throughout the Chester valley, will pass by Quarryville and the Buck, beyond which latter place it will strike the headwaters of Fishing creek, and will follow this stream to its mouth, where it will reach the Susquehanna at an elevation of some sixty feet above the bed of the river; turning now up the river the road will follow along the side of the bluff, gradually descending to Phite's Eddy, at which point a bridge will be thrown across the Susquehanna, and the piers resting on the islands which are conveniently located on the river. On the York county side the road goes up the valley of Muddy creek, and connects at an eligible point with the Northern Central Railway.

The contractors on the Columbia and Port Deposit Road are rapidly finishing up their work, and in the course of two or three months the whole line will be graded, and if the Pennsylvania Railroad is disposed to put the road at once in operation there is nothing to prevent its being placed in running order by next spring.

It is stated that Atchison, Kansas, will probably be the western terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, or, as it is better known, the Burlington and Missouri River Road. It will enter Atchison over the St. Joseph bridge, down the Wathena and Doniphan Road to Doniphan, and thence to Atchison by the Atchison and Nebraska.

The work of widening the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel above St. Charles furnace, in Lancaster county, will be commenced on Monday next. There will be three feet of rock removed from one side of the entire length, and also three feet from the roof or top of the tunnel.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, one of the few organs of the Allen county party, says that "the first step in any healthy condition of public affairs is to push the Democratic party into the grave." Push it along. Rattle its bones, over the stones, it's only a pauper whom nobody owns.

THE Colorado potato bug has ceased to be the dreaded pest it was, as people have learned how to kill it and eventually get rid of it, but the California grasshopper, a square-shouldered determined looking fellow, is beginning to show itself in this region. If these are the forerunners of an army behind them, woe to all the vegetation in the land upon which they alight!

THE counterfeiters are on another dodge—uttering debased coin. The new half-eagle lately put out by them is worth, intrinsically $4 70—a debasement of only thirty cents, or but 6 per cent. on the full value of the coin. In London, still another trick is played, which consists in the importation and circulation of the French ten centime copper piece, which passes for the value of an English penny. There are, however but 240 pennies to the pound sterling, and it takes 254 of the French copper pieces to make the same value; so that the importers make fourteen pennies, about twenty-eight cents in every $4 84. The profit is apparently small; but if large sums are handled, it soon mounts up to a profitable aggregate.

THE true secret of the vitality of the Democratic party, which puzzles so many wilful partisans, is its identity with the Constitution. It can go down only with the fall of that. Hence the frantic efforts to put the grand old party out of existence are as foolish and futile as if they were directed against the great charter itself. The Columbus fiasco is any way a very small affair.—*Boston Post.*

Then the Constitution *is* safe, after all. We had somehow caught the idea, from reading the Democratic papers, that that party considered the Constitution as having been smashed all to bits by the usurpations of LINCOLN and GRANT, and we are glad to receive the assurance that it survives unhurt. The Constitution and the Democratic party being identical, and the survival of the latter being proven by the continued safe existence of the former, we hope to hear nothing further, at least from Democratic mouths, about the moribund condition of the Constitution.

SAM. RANDALL has issued his call for the Democratic State Convention, but he fails to say one word in behalf of or against back-pay. There is a vast deal of gas blown off in Democratic papers about this back-pay; but you do not find Democratic Conventions denouncing it anywhere. Even the "Cocktail" Convention in Ohio shirked it, and had not a word to say against either back-pay or increased pay. Indeed, it rather seemed to approve of increased pay, for in its platform it prescribes, as its remedy for the increasing cost of the government to the people, not the reduction of salaries, but the reduction of the number of officers. It thinks the number of officers can be so much reduced as to cut down the cost of government without cutting down salaries. Perhaps it is philosophical to look on the matter in that way; but this gingerly method of dealing with so grave a question as that involved in the back-pay and increased pay of Congressmen, does not strike us either bold or statesmanlike.

The Anglo-Russian Matrimonial Alliance.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, July 12.]

We are enabled to announce the fact that a marriage has been arranged between His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia. As our sailor Prince—as a member of the profession which all Englishmen love and honor—the Duke of Edinburgh has a special hold on our national affections. With us there is an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of young men assuming the duties of married life, and becoming heads of families while still in their full vigor and prime. The late President Lincoln expressed a genuine Anglo-Saxon sentiment when, on receiving from Lord Lyons the official announcement of the Prince of Wales' marriage, he rejoined with the genial remark, "Go thou and do likewise." The Duke of Edinburgh is now within a few months of entering on his thirtieth year; the Princess, whose hand is about to be conferred upon, is some ten years his junior, and is reported to be possessed of great personal attractions and intelligence. The approaching union, it may be fairly said, offers every reasonable prospect of happiness. The Princess, we are given to understand, will retain the faith—that of the Orthodox Greek Church—in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, if there union should be blest with offspring, will, it is stated, be brought up in the Protestant creed of this country.

In point of rank and station, the Prince and Princess will stand upon an equal footing, and both Russia and England will have just cause to be proud of the alliance contracted by these two distinguished members of their reigning dynasties. To speak, first of the bride, she is the daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, the sister of the Czarewitch, destined, one day, according to the ordinary probabilities of life, to ascend the throne of Russia as Alexander III. As to the royal bridegroom, apart from in-law of the Crown Prince of Germany, and Prince Louis of Hesse; and both bride and bridegroom are connected by a kindred tie of almost blood relationship with the Crown Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece. In the whole "Almanach de Gotha," there will not be found the names of any royal couple entitled to claim kinship with so many and so powerful sovereigns. In these democratic days, the dignity of royal dynasties depends rather on the magnitude of their possessions and on the greatness of their power than on the antiquity of their lineage. The Guelphs, it is true, were sovereign princes centuries before the Romanoffs were heard of in the ranks of royalty, and the Prince, as a son of Queen Victoria, stands in the succession to a throne which was great and powerful for hundreds of years before Russia emerged from barbarism. On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia may fairly claim to be the equal of any European sovereign in rank and dignity; and the children of this Anglo-Russian union may justly boast hereafter with equal pride that their father was a son of England and their mother a daughter of Russia.

We have no doubt that the royal marriage will give rise on the Continent to any number of ingenious rumors of international alliances and secret compacts. But we are convinced that the union between the Houses of Romanoff and Guelph "possesses," to use the stereotyped phrase, "no political significance."

Coach Robbers in Montana in 1871—The Robbers of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Captured Two Years Later.

[From the Virginia City Montanian, July 24.]

Many of our readers will remember that on the 9th of July, 1871, the treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co. was robbed of $16,000 while the coach was stopping at the Red Rock dinner station, thirty-five miles below Lovell's. All that could be fairly conjectured at the time was that a collusion had been made between the driver, stock tender and station keeper to steal the treasure box and throw suspicion on other parties. There was no messenger accompanying the coach on this trip, and the robbery was easily accomplished. All efforts to work these suspicions into positive proof were unavailing, though the severest measures were resorted to by the express detectives. If we remember correctly, shortly after the occurrence a party under guidance of "X" Beidler corralled the stock tender and endeavored to make him confess, but a severe chocking at the end of a lariat elicited nothing but a stout denial of the crime, and the affair soon passed out of comment. The officers of the stage company and the detectives, however, still believed the station people guilty, and for two years have kept the movements of McClain (station keeper), Hinsman (a Red Rock ranchman), Rugg and McCoy under strict surveillance. During this time McClain has "got tired of keeping station" and gone into the stock business, having over one hundred head of cattle and horses when arrested; Hinsman grew prosperous in a degree of rapidity that seemed unreasonable to those acquainted with his resources, and Rugg was flush beyond the profits of his avocation. But there seemed no way of providing how all this sudden prosperity came about, as two years had developed nothing but increased suspicion. But within a few days the whole affair has leaked out it seems, through a dissatisfaction among the robbers over a division of the spoils. Jim McCoy, the stock tender, now comes forward, pleads guilty to a participation in the robbery, and turns State's evidence against his companions. The reason for this singular conduct is this:—In dividing the $16,000, McClain, Hinsman and Rugg appropriated the lion's share of the money, putting off McCoy with the paltry sum of $127 and a promise that they would "make it all right some time." This they have never done, and McCoy, probably out of pure spite, now "peaches" on his pals. McCoy lodged the information with the officers some two weeks since, and on Saturday last Sheriff Con Bray had the four men in jail at Bannack. It is understood that all the parties plead guilty and that McClain's stock and certificate of deposit for $2,000 at the banking house of Henry Elling, drawn in favor of Hinsman, have been attached and turned over to Wells, Fargo & Co., as a part of the stolen treasure. McClain and Hinsman are cool scoundrels, and on several occasions since the robbery have sold grain to and otherwise dealt with the stage company. Rugg was arrested in Salt Lake City, and, like McCoy, was impecunious.

The parties will probably be brought before Judge Knowles at the October Term of the Second Judicial District Court at Bannack, whence they will be given a term each in the Montana Penitentiary. It is time an example was made of some of those coach-robbing desperadoes, and we hope the captured quartet may receive just as much punishment as the most liberal construction of law can inflict.

The Disgrace Is Not in the Punishment, But in the Crime.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows:

SIR: The attempt to have young Walworth pardoned reminds me of an answer to a question, which I must leave to the *Press* whether it is worth while to publish. At the time when Governor Dix was pressed to pardon Foster, "the car-hook murderer," I was told that Governor Dix had replied to some of his friends, "The disgrace is not in the punishment, but in the crime," and I was asked whether this sentiment was original? I answered, "I do not think so." I was then requested to publish my authorities at some convenient time in the *Press*, the parties reading that paper. Count de Horn, a native of Piedmont and relative to most of the reigning houses of Europe, twenty-two years old, murdered on the 22d of March, 1719, a money broker, and robbed him of 100,000 francs. His accomplice was Laurent de Mille, another native of Piedmont. Horn's mother was a daughter of the Prince de Ligne, and a relative of the reigning Duke of Orleans, known as the "Prince Regent." Horn and his accomplice were convicted. The pressure for pardon had no bounds. The reigning families of Europe begged for it. Horn's brother was a sovereign himself (of course he must not be confounded with Count Egmont's friend, executed by order of the Duke of Alba). All was in vain. The Prince Regent stood firm. Finally a number of ladies asked the Prince Regent to have him treated as a "fool" (nothing new under the sun!) and to pardon him because he was a relative to the Prince Regent himself, who replied, "I share in the disgrace, which is not in the punishment, but in the crime." Horn was executed. Was this original? No. Corneille says in his "Comte d'Essex:"

"La crime fait la honte, et non pas l'echafaud."

("The crime makes the disgrace, and not the scaffold.") Was this original? No. Let us trace antiquity, and we find Tertullius saying:

"Martyrem facit causa, non pana." ("The cause makes the martyr, not the punishment.")

Corneille had made an amphibological translation of Tertullius. Did Tertullius copy from somebody else?

STATE NEWS.

General Sherman's son, Justice Bradley's son and a young man named Dennis, all of Washington, are taking a horseback ride through the country, and are now in this State. On Friday evening they arrived at Harrisburg from Mauch Chunk. At Mauch Chunk they were the guests of Gen. Albright, Congressman at large. On Saturday morning they left for Harrisburg, taking the old State road.

The Farmers' Club of Berks county met on Saturday. The reports from different parts of the county in regard to the crops were interesting. The crops of wheat and rye were excellent, and the probable yield in some districts was set down at from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. The wheat was not long in the straw, but full and plump in the grain. Rye was of extraordinary length, but somewhat shrunken in the grain. The late rains had interfered with the harvesting of oats. The oats was very short, but the yield would be better than had been anticipated. Corn is making a rapid growth, and by all appearances the crops would be excellent. The early crop of potatoes will be small. The late crop would yield well.

A committee of five Harrisburg Councilmen go to Reading to examine the fire alarm telegraph of that city.

The Mayor of Harrisburg fines parties $41 00 and costs who sell cigars and soda water on Sunday.

There is complaint from different parts of the State that the horse chestnut is showing signs of disease. It would be safer to bet your money on the bay for a while.

The deposits in the Philadelphia banks last week were nearly $40,000,000.

An association was formed, a year ago, by Italians residing in Philadelphia, the object of which was to devise means towards the erection of a monument to Columbus in Fairmount Park. Five or six hundred dollars have been subscribed, and on the 29th of September a fair will be opened in the Assembly Buildings, to continue three weeks, by which the fund will be largely increased.

Lancaster thinks of following Philadelphia's plan of having children's free excursions.

The Snyder county Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair at Middleburg, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.

The Presbyterians of Emlenton, Venango county, propose erecting a new church in that place.

The dead body of a colored man named Alick Locman was found in a barn at Dudley, Huntingdon county, several days ago, and it is suspected that his wife murdered him or had the foul deed done.

The Johnstown *Tribune* is informed that the man Snyder, recently killed on the railroad near Gallitzin, was one of three brothers of a highly respectable German family residing near Carrolltown, Cambria county.

The Butler *Citizen* says: A boy, named Theopocritus Bumbergardenpugin, aged fourteen years, has been sick ever since he was four years old. That name ought to make any boy sick. It is a wonder he has lived up to this time.

Mrs. Robinson, of Scranton, fell down a flight of steps on Wednesday and received fatal injuries.

Mary Warden, aged eighty, fell from a roof in Fulton township, Lancaster county, on Wednesday, and was killed.

A few evenings ago J. McCamant, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, ensconced himself in the open window of the second story of his dwelling. He fell into a doze, and in a short time, by the slightest movement, precipitated himself to the ground. The escape of fatal injury was miraculous, the height being considerable. He was badly hurt.

Mrs. Henry Bushong, of Reading, is taking a carriage drive to Long Branch. She started on Wednesday, and expects to reach her destination by Saturday. She has a desire to see the country through which she passes, and could not have selected a better means of doing so.

OHIO NEWS.

About one hundred men are employed in perfecting the grade of the Toledo and State Line Road. The iron is already at Tiffin and will be laid ready for the running of trains by the beginning of September. The length of the road will be about five miles.

The Commissioners of Belmont county have sold nearly one hundred acres of their Infirmary farm at $75 an acre.

On Saturday the schooner Conrad Reid, Captain Gibson, came into port at Cleveland, having on board an anchor and about fifteen fathoms of chain, which became entangled with her own anchor while lying at Put-in-Bay, in the exact locality where Commodore Perry's fleet lay at anchor in September, 1813. The anchor is of different construction from those used at the present time, and it is the general impression that it belonged to one of the vessels composing Commodore Perry's fleet.

A table of the number of domestic animals in the State in 1873, compared with 1872, has just been published by the Auditor. Of horses there are 724,157 this year against 718,157 last year; of cattle 1,765,331 against 1,761,623; of mules 23,738 against 22,958; of sheep 4,596,864, against 4,464,898; of hogs 2,008,313, against 2,315,554.

The Medina *Gazette* says the telegraph poles are scattered along the line of the Tuscarawas Valley Railway in that county, and telegraph communication will soon be opened up along the entire line.

Sam Carlish, of Palmyra, brought down a Harrison county horse thief in the woods, last week, with an old shot gun loaded with No. 8 bird shot. The thief had in his possession four watches, two bottles of horse hair dye, a map of Ohio, and eighty-four dollars in money.

John Evans, of Waynesville, committed suicide on Tuesday, by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver.

A lady named Moriarty, of Newburgh, while riding on the Cleveland and Newburgh Railway, was so frightened at the whistle of the dummy that she jumped off the car and had a leg so badly broken that amputation was necessary.

The Dayton camp meeting commences to-day, and closes on the 15th.

The New Lisbon grave-digger has his grave dug and his coffin ready.
at Mt. Vernon, on the 12th.

Athens has a druggist who has occupied the same stand for over fifty years.

A. D. Doolittle, of Marysville, has in his possession a commission issued to Ephriam Doolittle as Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Army, dated July 1, 1773, and signed by John Hancock, President of the Senate.

How the Bishop of Winchester was Killed.

The London *Standard* of July 21st says: "By an accident that befell the Bishop of Winchester on Saturday evening, England has been suddenly deprived of one of the ablest, and certainly the most popular member of the English bench. This Bishop was thrown from his horse while riding in company with Earl Granville, and his death appears to have been instantaneous. From inquiries made upon the spot we have been enabled to glean the following particulars relative to this melancholy event. His lordship left London on Saturday afternoon by the Southwestern Railway, and accompanied by Earl Granville, alighted at the Leatherhead Station. Here they were met by a groom who was in charge of two saddle-horses, upon which it was their intention to proceed to the house of Mr. F. Leveson Gower, at Holmbury, near Dorking, where they contemplated making a short visit prior to proceeding onward to Mr. Gubitt's, at Denbies. It may be added that they were to be met at Holmbury by Mr. Gladstone. The horse that had been provided for the use of the bishop is said to have been specially recommended by Earl Granville on account of its being very quiet and a sure-footed animal. The distance from Leatherhead to Holmbury is about seven or eight miles, and the route selected by the horsemen passes through one of the loveliest portions of this picturesque district. Keeping the high road as far as Burford bridge, the riders turned their horses to the right, and took the bridle path which follows the windings of the valley at the foot of Ackhurst Downs, leaving the town of Dorking a mile or two to the left. At a point of this road, where it passes over the farm occupied by Mr. Evershed, about half a mile from Abinger Hall, the path becomes somewhat rough and stony; but there is a smooth stretch of mossy turf running in a line parallel with the horse-track, and upon this the three horsemen pursued their way. Unfortunately, however, the grassy strip on which they rode is broken here and there by an occasional dip or hollow; and one of these forming a sort of natural basin in the bank is just opposite some farm buildings, belonging to Mr. Evershed, near what is known in the locality as 'Evershed's Rough.' Just at this point also a peculiar charming bit of scenery bursts upon the view, and whether it was that the Bishop, while admiring the landscape, was riding with somewhat careless rein is uncertain, but the facts is, that getting its forefeet into the hollow, his horse stumbled forward, and, before it could recover itself, the Bishop was thrown from his saddle, head first, upon the turf. His Lordship being a somewhat heavy man, fell with great violence, and his death must have been as sudden as was the accident which caused it, for it was afterward found that his neck was dislocated.

Comedy Before the Footlights.

In Milan comedy is performed not so much on the stage as in the house, an instance of which the following two facts will give: A young girl from the province made her debut in a small theater as "Lady Anne," in Shakespeare's "Richard III.," and when throwing herself forward, with great emphasis she exclaimed: "When shall I have peace?" At once a voice was heard in the gallery: "Not before you shall have paid the two livres, twenty-five which you owe me for washing!" Whether the effect of this dialogue or of the piece was at that moment more striking, may readily be imagined. But more astonishing though practical for all that, is the following contract entered into by two enthusiastic amateurs: The opera given was the work of a young composer. The work delighted a gentleman in the audience to a high degree, but his neighbor was to the same degree displeased with the music. Everybody knows what a quiet people the Italians are when their blood is up, and it can therefore readily be imagined to what an extent the one screamed, with all the extent of his lungs. "B-r-ra-vo, bravissimo," while the other got nearly consumptive from whistling through his fingers, his door-key, and similar contrivances very ordinarily used for Italian theatrical demonstrations. However, mortal nature's strength is limited, and after two acts both combatants were exhausted. The friend of the composer turned around to his neighbor and said: "I see you cannot breathe free from exhaustion, whistling all the while, and my hands are positively smaller, I can no more appland. Will you change parts and applaud with all your might? I promise you I will hiss like a snake, and while you represent my opinion, I will represent yours." Being positively incapable of going on, the neighbor accepted; and so the composer's friend hissed while his enemy applauded. Nothing like practically helping each other.

The Theory of Strikes.

Strikes are false in theory. It is a very old adage that it takes two to make a bargain. Express this in the language of political economy, and it will take this form: When two men have mutual services to exchange, let them come to a fair agreement as to the terms on which they will exchange. Certainly, let each make the best terms he can, but let the bargain always be free. If one party, who happens to have the power to do it, uses compulsion upon the other, it ceases to be a bargain at all, and becomes a sort of robbery. The more intelligence and skill and self-respect a workman has, the better prepared he is to strike a bargain and secure his just due. If the employer will not yield him this, let him have done with it at once and go elsewhere. Or, if a just bargain has been struck, and after circumstances shall so alter that he thinks he can rightfully demand more, let him frankly demand it, remembering always that it is an exchange he has to do with, and that it takes two to make a bargain.—*Professor Perry.*

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

A letter from Reading, in Saturday's Philadelphia *Press*, says among other things that the principal fight for the next State Senatorship in Berks is between Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., and the present Senator, Hon. J. DePuy Davis.

The Lancaster county primary election on Saturday resulted in the nomination of the following persons: Associate Judge, John J. Libhart; Assembly, Amos H. Mylin, H. H. Tshudy, Julius L. Sherman; Recorder, Peter Diffenbaugh; County Treasurer, Thomas Furniss; County Commissioner, James Wood; Jury Commissioner, Luther Richards; Prison Keeper, J. P. Weise. The delegates are E. M'Mellen, J. M. Steinman, S. H. Price and J. C. Muhlenburg, and were instructed for Butler for Judge, and Mackey for State Treasurer by over 1,000 majority.

Mr. A. A. Shissler has been chosen as Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention from Northumberland county.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued an address to the faithful, announcing that the State Convention will be held at Wilkesbarre on the 27th day of this month, and reciting numerous things. Among them are the important facts that it is very desirable (from Mr. Randall's standpoint) that his party should regain control of the State, and that the same party sympathize with the people of Louisiana. The address lacks the fire and the force of the epistles with which Mr. Wallace was wont to summon the clans to the field a few years ago. But a blast upon the Democratic bugle is no longer worth ten thousand votes.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The City Democratic Association of Reading, met on Saturday evening, in their rooms, in the Keystone Building. Speeches were made by Colonel J. D. Davis, Hon. J. L. Getz, Dr. A. Smith, of Wernersville, and E. H. Shearer, Esq. The speakers urged a strict adherence to the old Democratic principles, commenting upon the disastrous result of the Cincinnati movement of last year, and condemning likewise the Allen county (Ohio) departure of recent date.

The Republican primary election, in Clinton county, is called for the 16th inst. The County Convention will be held on the 19th.

The Democratic Convention of the same county met yesterday afternoon and made the following nominations: Prothonotary, W. H. Brown; Register and Recorder, S. B. Snook; Treasurer, John Q. Welsh; Commissioner, Wm. A. Packer; Coroner, Adolph Prieson; Jury Commissioner, H. S. Earon. Hon. A. C. Noyes was unanimously recommended for Representative. Messrs. Crown and Snook are the present incumbents.

The Lancaster *Examiner*, in giving the result of the county primary elections on Saturday, says: When it is remembered that the whole energy of the *Express*, the *Inquirer* and the *Intelligencer* was brought to bear against the ticket settled, and yet the regular candidates of the regular Republican party *were* settled, the strength of the Republican party, that same party that elected Hartranft in spite of all the abuse and stratagem of the trio of papers mentioned above, is plainly visible. The Republicans of Lancaster county are inflexible in their adherence to the principles of the party, and any attempt of the *Express*, *Inquirer* and *Intelligencer* to pervert the people from a hearty support of the men who have proven themselves worthy of the places for which they ask is but labor spent in vain.

The Chester (Delaware county) *Republican* was offish last year, and rendered no active support to the Republican State and county ticket. This year, noticing the late nomination of Mr. Cooper for the State Senate in that county, it says:

The late contest for Senatorial delegates between Messrs. Brooke and Cooper, has been one of the most exciting witnessed in our county for years past. So far as we have heard, it was conducted with good feeling, and in no instance within our knowledge, have acts or "words spoken in debate," alienated a single member of the party from a cordial support of the ticket. Mr. Cooper had the advantage of his opponent in this; that he had two newspapers at his command, which he used industriously during the canvass. The small majority of delegates received by Mr. Cooper over Mr. Brooks—6 out of 116—will give the reader an idea of the closeness of the contest throughout the county. It was Mr. Brooks's misfortune that he was not as well provided with speaking trumpets. Now that the ticket is before us, composed of good and competent men, let those who were disappointed of their favorites enter into its support with a hearty good will, and elect every man upon it by a majority which will do credit to the Republican party of the county.

Virginia.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, VA., August 6.—The Conservative State Convention met here to-day, about four hundred delegates being present. The Convention was called to order by R. T. Daniels, Chairman of the State Committee, on whose motion M. G. Harmon was chosen temporary Chairman. A committee consisting of two from each Congressional district was then appointed on credentials. During the absence of the committee Robert Ould was called upon and addressed the Convention in review of Mr. Hughes's speech at Lynchburg.

After a heated debate as to the manner of the formation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the Chair appointed three from each district delegation, with Robert Ould as chairman. The committee thus formed then retired. A very decided spirit of antagonism was displayed in the debate by the friends of Gen. J. L. Kemper and Col. Robt. E. Withers, two prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor.

After considerable discussion the names of James L. Kemper and Robert E. Withers were placed in nomination for Governor.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Thomas Bocock, with a large number of Vice Presidents. Mr. Bocock, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention in denunciation of the Republican party and Republican rule.

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS THE ELECTION OF HUGHES.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The President to-day, in his interview with Col. Hughes, Representative Platt and Messrs. Chandler and Carter, assured Col. Hughes of his warm sympathy, and hoped he would be successful in the approaching Gubernatorial election in Virginia. He expressed his willingness to do all in his power consistent with his position to aid Col. Hughes and the Republican cause in that State.

Kentucky.

FURTHER RETURNS OF THE LATE ELECTION.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., August 6.—Evans, Republican candidate for Senate, has a majority in the city and county stated at about 550. Parker, Republican candidate for the Legislature, will have a majority of six hundred. The Republican vote in every precinct shows an increase, while the Democrats fall short. There appeared to be no interest manifested by the Democratic party, many having refused to go to the polls. The Republican vote is the largest ever cast in the county.

Massachusetts.

LABOR REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

LOWELL, MASS., August 6.—The Labor Reform State Convention was held here to-day and was slimly attended. Judge Robert Cowley, of Lowell, was chosen chairman. In the course of his address, he said, after defining the policy to be pursued touching hours of labor, it will become our pleasure and our duty to extend our fraternal congratulations to the farmers of the West, and tender to them our best wishes for success in their efforts to procure cheap transportation.

After the appointment of a committee to select a State committee of labor and reform and after considerable rambling discussion, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, deprecating long labor per day of operatives, and asking a pledge of factory operatives to vote only for ten-hour men for Representatives and Senators; denouncing the non-attention of the Legislatvres for the past tweney-five years to petitions to them on the subject of labor reform, denunciatory of those who voted against the desired legislation, naming Martin Griffin, Charles B. Stickney and N. W. Harmon, and accusing them of double dealing and treachery, and as unworthy of support; Isaac Cole, Robert D. Fuller, Newell Gill, J. F. Packard, G. A. Torrey, Carroll D. Wright as traitors to our cause; that we regard the recent change made by Governor Washburn in the Bureau of Labor, after his proposition to lift this department to a higher level, as a swindle upon the labor organizations of the most atrocious and offensive character, and his renomination by the Republican party and the indifference of the Democratic organization. This crime against labor we shall regard as additional evidence that we have nothing whatever to hope from either of those two parties; that they have been captured by the capitalist classes as completely as the Whig and Democratic organizations were controlled by the Southern slave owners. The resolutions were adopted. After adjournment to dinner, a noisy conflict took place between delegates in the hall as to the merits and demerits of General Butler. A little row was imminent, but the efforts at pacification of Emma Lane, Secretary of the Crispins' organization, and Mrs. Martha Walbridge, proved successful. These were the only ladies present.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. Committees on State Legislation and Finance were appointed. A desultory discussion was indulged in by many members, and but little progress made with the regular business. Great disorder and confusion prevailed, half of the Convention being on their feet, and claiming the floor. A resolution was offered that this Convention of workingmen recognize the recent Congressional salary grab as a clear steal, and consider those who voted therefor, and also the President who lobbied for and signed the bill, as plunderers more worthy of the penitentiary than of public trust. A resolution to send speakers into manufacturing towns and cities to advocate the ten hour movement was referred to the State Committee. Mr. Hunt, of Charlestown, offered a resolution condemning E. R. Hoar's decision on the Eight Hour law, and approving President Grant's order of construction of it overruling Hoar's decision. W. F. Griffith, in very severe language, denounced Gen. Grant as a man that had done nothing but injury to the laboring classes. Mr. Hunt withdrew his allusion to President Grant, and the resolution was then passed. The Convention adjourned.

The State Labor Reform Committee is organized as follows: E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman; R. H. Cliff, Secretary; Geo. McNeal, Treasurer. A mass meeting, but slimly attended, was held this evening. It was presided over by Charles Cowley, who took occasion to make favorable mention of General Butler. Remarks were made by Mr. McNeal, who suggested a ten cent collection from factory operatives for the purpose of raising three thousand dollars to be devoted to lobby purposes in the Legislature.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, August 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting to-day, and assigned September 3 as the time and Worcester as the place for holding the regular State Convention.

New York.

COLORED REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, August 6.—The Colored Republican State Convention met here to-day. O. C. Gilbert, of Saratoga, was chosen chairman. A motion to form a permanent organization for the year was strenuously opposed by W. H. Johnson, and as strongly urged by Wm. F. Butler. After a prolonged debate the motion was carried and the Convention adjourned to meet in New York city October 2d.

General.

Thus gracefully does the Hillsboro (Ill.) *Democrat* submit to the inevitable:

To wear the habiliments of the Democratic party now is to be clothed in the grave-clothes of a dead and decaying party. It made a complete shipwreck of itself trying to carry Horace Greeley to the Presidential chair. What are the living issues of the day? What agitates the public mind now? Is it who is a Democrat, or who is a Republican? Is it whether we shall have more slave territory, or whether slavery is right or wrong in itself, or whether negroes shall vote? They already vote, and all the old issues are forever hurled out of sight. What measures divide Democrats from Republicans to-day? None in the world. Could we expect to elect a President in 1876 upon these old dead issues?

The anti-monopoly disguise, under which the Democrats are holding their usual county conventions this year, and under which the party seeks to conceal its proportions, is even thinner than the gauzy cloak of Greeleyism in which it masqueraded last fall. Their hope and endeavor is to render the farmers' movement partisan. They have so often experienced the invincibility of the Republican party, have been extensively out of power and place for so long a time, that no sacrifice is too great, no compromise too humiliating, no trick or device too scurvy and disreputable for them to make, so long as it holds out to them the hope of conquering the spoils of office.—*Monticello (Iowa) Republican.*

The three chief leaders of the Ohio new departure—Judge Collins, the nominee for Governor, Judge Caldwell and George E. Pugh—were Copperheads during the war. These are the fellows who think that the Democratic party is "spoiled;" and they ought to know, for it was Copperheadism which spoiled it. But it is rather cool for such as they to set up as "reformers," and to take front seats in a new party which it was loudly proclaimed was to be the most patriotic, pure and wise of any party ever formed in this country.—*Detroit Post.*

The New York *Herald*, reflecting on "the unity and strength of the Republican party and the weakness and divisions of the opposition elements," concludes that there will be no "scrub race" for the Presidency in 1876.

Kemper will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia against Col. R. W. Hughes, and a recent Richmond correspondent says that the latter is sure to win.

An Exciting Race of Pygmies.

Dr. Schweinfurth, who has traveled extensively in Central Africa, recently entertained the Berlin Geographical Society with an account of a diminutive race of men, the Acca, whom he takes to be the originals of the Pygmies celebrated in Grecian literature, agreeing with Aristotle in the opinion that the Pygmies of Homer and of Herodotus were not altogether creatures of the imagination. Dr. Schweinfurth made diligent inquiry wherever he went as to the existence of dwarfish races of men. On the Upper Nile he was told of men "not over three feet in stature, wearing white beards, who were skilled in elephant hunting, and who sold ivory to foreign traders." But it was at the court of Munsa, King of the Mombuttu, that he first saw an individual of this diminutive race. "One morning," says he, "the camp rung with a joyous shout as my people brought in a curious timid little man, the palpable embodiment of myths which have been current for ever so long." By means of gifts and kind usage the pigmy was induced to take a seat, when he was measured and his portrait taken. He stated that he was the head of a family, living half an hour distant; his tribe are called Acca, and that their country lies south of that of the Mombuttu; that they had been conquered by the latter, and settled in the neighborhood of the royal residence. His height was one metre (thirty-nine inches), and albeit he had a pendent belly and very slender shanks, he performed incredible feats of agility. On the next day several others of his tribe, induced by the promise of gifts, paid our traveler a visit, and they too were measured and had their portraits taken. It is to be regretted, however, that during the entire three weeks' stay of the doctor at Munsa's court, he never had the good fortune to see a pygmy woman. But why did he not go out to the settlement and visit the ladies himself?

The Acca are noted warriors, notwithstanding their diminutive stature. It happened during Schweinfurth's stay at the court that King Munnery, escorted by several hundred Acca warriors, paid a visit to his brother Junsa, bringing with him a share of the plunder taken in a recent campaign. These Tikitiki (men who understand war) fought sham battles for the traveler.

The only domestic animal among the Acca is the common barnyard fowl, and it is worthy of remark that an ancient mosaic at Naples pictures the pygmies in company with such fowls. The Acca are much superior morally to the Bushmen, and are of great service to King Munsa, who in turn deserves the thanks of ethnologists for saving from extinction so interesting a race.—*Scientific Miscellany, in August Galaxy.*

Savings Banks Pass Books.

A case of much general interest has just been tried in the Superior Court of Buffalo, before Judge James M. Smith and a jury, the circumstances, as stated by the *Commercial Advertiser*, being as follows: "Edwin Appleby, a mechanic, had upon deposit in the Erie county Savings bank, the sum of $925 50, his entire property. On the 23d of April last the pass book given him by the bank was stolen from his trunk, which was locked and in his room at his boarding house. The thief, a former room mate, who had become familiar with Mr. Appleby's signature, presented the pass book to the assistant teller of the bank and demanded the money. The teller was not acquainted with Mr. Appleby, and on comparing the signature to the receipt signed by the thief in the name of Appleby with the latter's signature upon the bank's signature-book, concluded that the signature was genuine, and paid the entire amount of the deposit to the forger and thief, who immediately fled from the city. The thief has never been seen in this city since. Upon discovering the loss of the pass-book, Appleby gave notice of the fact at the bank, and was then informed that his money had been paid, as above related. Upon demanding his money, Mr. Appleby's attention was called to a by-law of the bank, printed in his pass-book, as follows:

Although the bank will endeavor to prevent fraud upon its depositors, yet all payments to persons producing the pass books issued by the bank shall be valid payment to discharge the bank. In case of lost books the bank will decide as to the person to whom payment shall be made, without the right of depositor in such lost book to question the correctness of the payment.

Mr. Appleby claimed that the by-law had escaped his attention. The bank refused to pay him, and thereupon the suit was brought. The plaintiff's counsel insisted that the by-law was not reasonable, and consequently was void, and that, in any event, the jury should be allowed to pass upon the question whether the bank officers were not guilty of negligence in paying the money under the circumstances. The theory of the defense, in trying the case was that Appleby had either drawn the money himself, or was in colusion with the alleged thief who drew it. Justice Smith, however, held that the by-law was a reasonable one, and that the bank officers were not guilty of negligence in paying over the money to the bearer of the pass-book. He directed a verdict for the defendant, subject, however, to the opinion of the General Term. The decison was given therefore, without reference to any disputed question of fact.

Sensible Determination of a Missouri Railroad.

The railroads of this country must, sooner or later, turn their attention to the question of timber supply for their own use. Already wood has become dearer than coal for locomotive purposes on most of the great roads, on account of the item of hauling by teams to the stations. Ten years ago a coal-burning locomotive was a rarity in the West, if not in the country; now the wood-burners are the exceptions. But the most important decrease to be feared is in the kind of timber suitable for ties—oak or locust. The latter is considered the most durable, but the best of either must be renewed every eight years. For every thousand miles of railroad there must be a hundred and twenty-five miles of ties cut every year. Mr. Talmage, Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, has been considering this matter, and has ordered an immense area along the line of his road to be immediately planted with locusts, either from the seed or from young trees. He intends to make this a permanent part of the business of the road and its employees in sections of country in which it is possible; and he believes that other lines will have to start "locust farms" before long, also.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Two girls got lost at Lilly's Station last week while out picking berries, and were obliged to stay out in the woods two days and one night.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

The Upper Peninsula and its History—Worthless at First, Now Beyond Price—Iron and Copper First, Now Silver—The Argentiferous Deposits—The Decadence of Ontonagon a Place "Sandwiched in Mineral Wealth"—The "Silverado of the Country"—Activity of Commerce on Lake Superior—Duluth &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
SAUT STE. MARIE, July 29, 1873.

When Michigan was yet a trackless forest, where wild beasts roamed at large undisturbed by any human being only the fearless trapper who hunted the animals for their furs, a question of boundary arose with the State of Ohio, and a fierce if not bloody war arose on the question. The strip of land in question, I believe, included that portion in which Toledo is situated. In order to conciliate the Wolverines, the general government added to her territory what is now known as the Upper Peninsula, including Isle Royale; and notwithstanding the extent of the amount of territory thus annexed, it was thought that Michigan had sold out cheap.

For years the peninsula was the home of the hunter and trapper, and almost exclusively in possession of different fur companies, whose employees roamed through the forest of timber and over rugged hills, underlaid with minerals, from which the nation now draws largely of raw materials and floats them to market on the lakes upon which they glided with their frail canoes.

The trapper has given way to the miner, the crack of the hunter's rifle to the sound of the lumberman's ax; the dog train to the iron horse; the canoe to the steamboat; the wigwam to the white man's mansion, and where the hunter and fisherman's hut stood, we see now great cities and towns, where the machinery of busy workshops makes music of industry, and the light of furnaces and rolling mills illuminates the sky equal to the Aurora Borealis, which has been, and still is, so great a mystery and source of awe to the simple child of nature.

The hundreds of busy workshops West of the Alleghenies bear testimony to the richness of the iron ore of Lake Superior, and the whole country knows the value of the copper of the same region; but who has heard of the rich deposits of silver lying in such close contiguity to those baser metals? Who has not heard of Marquette and her iron regions, and Houghton and her copper mines? But who has heard of Ontonagon and the silver mines?

Ontonagon is situated at the mouth of a river of that name, which runs into Lake Superior, on its southern shore, about 150 miles from Marquette, and about the same distance from Duluth. It was here that copper was first discovered, and on this river was found that huge mass of native copper which had been mined and moved by an ancient and now extinct and forgotten race of miners, and which mass can now be seen at the Patent office in Washington city. Ontonagon at once became the center of *Copperdom*, and a large place sprung up as if by magic. Here fortunes were made and lost in a day, and the shores of the lake and river and the woods were swarming with seekers after copper. The place continued to be the headquarters of the copper interest until it was found that a more convenient shipping point could be found by the improvement of the Portage river and lake, diverted trade to Houghton and Hancock. Ontonagon had at one time a population of nearly two thousand, but has now dwindled down to about eight hundred, and with its many empty and dilapidated buildings, looks lonely and desolate. The Bigelow House, the largest hotel on Lake Superior, and which was at one time the hive in which three hundred busy bees found a home while hunting honey from the copper mines, is now without an occupant, and looms up on the shore of the lake like a sea monster. This building, which could not be built this day for less than $50,000, could be purchased for $2,500, and every other building in proportion. Such is the condition of that once proud and busy town; and men who know Ontonagon in her palmy days now shake their heads and say, "How are the mighty fallen?" Yet there is no reason such isolation should reign, for there is no place on Lake Superior so completely sandwiched in wealth as Ontonagon. There was shipped from here last year some seven hundred tons of copper and the country around is immensely rich in iron and boundless forests of pine timber, besides a soil exceedingly productive and a climate mild enough to raise even fruits of the hardier kinds, especially grapes. I believe that Ontonagon has a bright future, for recently the developments of rich silver lodes, at the foot of the Porcupine mountains, about twelve miles west of the town, have again directed attention to this country. The silver veins are of quartz in a hornblende slate formation, carrying native silver and silver ore in the shape of silver and copper glanze, and there is no doubt but it is rich in silver. Specimen assays have been made with a yield of from one hundred and forty to five thousand dollars per ton. Two tons have just been shipped by the Superior Silver Mining Company to Wyandotte, where it will be crushed and divided into four parts, and sent to the only four refineries of silver in the country, where it will be subjected to the peculiar tests of each refinery, after which the company will know the machinery required for treating and mining the ore. I believe the only refineries in the country are at Wyandotte, Chicago, St. Louis, and one in New Jersey.

It is claimed that this silver is more free from the baser metals than that of other celebrated mines, and consequently will be developed and treated with less expense.

Whether further developments will confirm the expectations of parties interested remains to be seen; but that rich mines of silver have been discovered and are now being worked is beyond controversy. What astonishes one the most in this region, is that all metals are found so pure, as for instance huge masses of pure copper, the extreme purity of iron ore, and now the state in which silver is found. Here, then, is the Silver-ado of the country, and I have no doubt that this with the copper, iron, immense forests of pine and a rich and productive soil, Ontonagon will yet be a lively town, if once its inhabitants awake from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and let the world know what immense treasures lie at their doors.

The town sustains a sprightly little paper, called the Ontonagon *Miner*, edited by A. Meads, Esq., who is also largely interested in the mining interests.

Commerce is extremely lively on Lake Superior especially in the iron trade, and it is necessary that it should be, since the season, which opened late and will end early, in consequence of the early closing of the canal for the completion of the work, will necessarily be a very short one. The wheat and flour trade from Duluth is not so large this year as was anticipated, in consequence of the action of the Anchor Line of steamers, running to Milwaukee and diverting the grain in this direction. The "Zenith of the Unsalted Seas" looks this summer like a precocious, overgrown boy, far from home, and with "nary red" in his pocket.

There are a large number of visitors at the Chippewa House, at this place, among whom are Samuel C. McKee and sons, of Pittsburgh, and J. Stambaugh, of Venango county. The Messrs. McKee leave for the North shore on a fishing excursion to-morrow.

A. P. H.

A LAND SQUABBLE.

Nearly Half a Million of Acres in Litigation—The Case Based Upon a Deed Made in 1797.

In June, 1860, Congress passed an act reviving a former act for the facilitation of the establishment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri. This act provides for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners to whom claims for concessions made by the old colonial government, could be submitted, and gives the alternative to the litigants in certain cases of submitting such claims to the United States District Court. The act will probably be fruitful of cases that will be of great interest to the student of the history of the Mississippi valley; many of the titles to land under old Spanish or French grants being still in abeyance, the claimants awaiting a proper opportunity for pushing their claims.

Yesterday a suit was filed in the United States District Court, wherein the title to 448,000 arpens of land in St. Charles and Lincoln counties, facing on the river, is in question. Henry Clamorgan, of St. Louis; Cyprian Clamogan, of New Orleans; Leon A. Clamorgan, of St. Louis, and Julius Clamorgan, of St. Paul, lay claim to the above mentioned tract of country. In their petition, which is a very voluminous document, they recite the facts that their ancestors, Jacques, or Don Santyago, or Jas. Clamorgan, did, in March, 1796, being a resident of the Spanish colony of Louisiana and of St. Louis, present his petition to Lieutenant Governor Don Zenon Trudeau, praying for a grant of land, with all water privileges, &c., lying on the west bank of the Mississippi, bounded by a river called LaCharette or l'ardenne, and on the south by another stream called Au Cuivre.

The request for the aforesaid grant was acceded to and subsequently confirmed by Baron de Carondelet, Governor General of the colony.

The petition then recites the conveyance by Spain to France, in 1800, of the whole territory, and the subsequent sale by France, in 1803, to the United States. These acts of the sovereign governments named contained, each of them, guarantees that the claims of private citizens should be secured in any and every case. Subsequently the Clamorgans attempted to establish the title before Commissioners created by Congress, but failed in every case, owing, as is stated in their petition, to want of information on the part of the tribunal.

In 1827 the original grantee died, and the estate in this grant fell, through a series of legal operations, to the present claimants, the natural children of his natural daughter.

The petition concludes, according to the provisions of the act, with the prayer that "for so much of said land as shall appear to have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, or which may appear by the Surveyor General of the proper district to be incapable of survey and location, your petitioners may be declared to have the right to locate in lieu thereof a like quantity of land on any of the public lands of the United States subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE death of the Duchess of Inverness brings into notice an almost forgotten scandal for which an unjust and iniquitous law, passed at the instigation of a fat-witted king, was responsible. Certain of the brothers of George III. did not choose to marry poverty-stricken German princesses for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the blood-royal, but consulted their own affections in choosing English ladies as their partners. This incensed the King, who, of all the kings of his day, was most profoundly impressed with the idea that kings and princes were a species of demi-gods, formed of a superior sort of clay to that of common mortals. Perhaps because George III. had little reason in himself to adopt this notion was the cause of his adopting it. At all events he procured the passage of a law which prohibited any member of the royal family, within a certain degree of consanguinity, from marrying without the monarch's consent. This "Royal Marriage act," as it is called, has been an inestimable boon to the pauper princes and princesses of Germany, and has had the effect of making perfect hordes of Teutons pensioners upon the bounty of the British nation. The act fulfilled the requirements of its creator perfectly, until a year or two ago, when the good sense of Queen Victoria induced her to violate its spirit, if not its letter, by giving her consent to the marriage of one of her daughters to a British subject. Old George III. found some of his relations as intractable as the American colonies, and as little inclined to submit to his crazy whims. The Duke of Sussex, in particular, having met and become enamored of the lady who has just died, married her in spite of the Royal Marriage act. The validity of the marriage, however, was never recognised by the English courts, and the children resulting from it were consequently illegitimate. Queen Victoria gave the wife of the Duke of Sussex the title of Duchess of Inverness, and accorded her a sort of semi-recognition as one of the royal family. She, however, was never able to rise to the height of absolute justice in the matter, and her aunt consequently lived and died, so far as the law could place the ban upon her, the mistress and not the wife of the Duke of Sussex.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The Influence of Kisses.

The kiss has been a powerful agent in the annals of the human race. There have been kisses like those of Antony and Cleopatra, of Henry the VIII. and Anne Boleyn, which have shaken an empire or destroyed a religion. If we knew the secret history of courts, we should probably learn that nations have been erected or erased by the magic touches of a woman's lips. A great problem therefore lies before us. Has this discovery proved an affliction or a blessing to mankind? Probably the latter; for it has certainly increased the influence of women, and the influence of woman is employed more for good than for ill. Beloved, tender-hearted woman, companions and consolers of our life! With a kiss you bestow on soft-cheeked youths the raptures of first love; with a kiss you welcome the infant to the world; with a kiss you alleviate the agony of death. And what, alas? are the kisses which men too often give you in return? Judas-kisses, treacherous and fatal, which poison innocent hearts, and turn to curses on painted and despairing lips. Happy are they who can remember without remorse the kisses of their youth.

The Parnassus of To-Day.

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, writing home from Greece to his paper, the Utica *Observer*, gives this matter-of-fact account of the ancient home of the muses:

"Parnassus is the highest mountain in this part of Greece. It was practically inaccessible and its summits unknown. It was so remote that imagination might revel about it. It was the haunt of nature unsullied and unsubdued. It was high, often above the clouds; pure, always covered by a mantle of snow; picturesque, for it mounts from height to height, and rises from different points of view.

"The dawn tinges it with its most beauteous hues, and the sun at his setting loves to linger about it. Apollo had his chosen temple on its slope, and the mysteries of the oracle gathered the devout of the world to the valley at its base. So the poetry of every language derives its inspiration from Parnassus, and genius, untraveled, yet drinks from the Castalian waters.

"An Englishman whom we met, hunting for birds and their eggs, assured us that on the slopes of Parnassus eagles and vultures are found in numbers wonderful. One of our soldiers made the echoes ring with his musket, and brought to us a hare still struggling in death wounds. The plateaus are sometimes rich in wild flowers. Wild roses and the ox-eyed daisy abound. The delicate wild morning glory peers modestly from the ground. The gorgeous poppy is liberal with its decorations of crimson. The blue lupins are conspicuous, the tiny forget-me-nots, the nemophitæ, the blue bells, and butter cups larger than ours are common, and the pinkish purple camomile creeps along the ground everywhere. The grass, where it exists, is thin and poor. The trees have all been cut on the lower slopes. On the high lands they grow to a fair size, and constitute dense forests, chiefly of a scrubby pine and fir. While the flowers suggest the flora of California, and the chaparal is often identical with that of the Sierra Nevada, the trees here are dwarf in dimension and poor in numbers in comparison with the magnificent forests of the Pacific coast.

"From the plain where we had lunched, after a brief rest, we ascend to a ridge curving on the south and east, and we leave on our left, in a cranny of hills, a collection of huts in which the peasants gather in summer to cultivate the highlands and to feed their flocks. As we ascend the ridge the upper valley of the Pleistus is at our feet, fertile and well cultivated with grain and grape. It suggests closely the valley of the Little Yo Semite in California. Our horses wind their way on the rocky slopes, often precipitous and difficult, with the most picturesque of villages, Arachova, all the while in view."

Mr. Sothern on his Muscle.

[From the Alta California]

We have already informed our readers that Mr. Sothern during his trip from New York had got into some little trouble on the cars. Our reporter called on Mr. Sothern, but was unable to see him. Our reporter then interviewed the conductor.

It appears that Mr. Towne had the thoughtful courtesy to telegraph to Ogden to the effect that Mr. Sothern was to have the sole use of the directors' car. Mr. Sothern appreciated the kind compliment and telegraphed his thanks, &c. The following morning, however, he discovered a six-foot-twoer calmly stretched on his sofa coolly smoking his cigars and sipping his iced claret. Mr. Sothern suggested in the gentlest terms that the big stranger had made a slight mistake, as the car was a private one.

"Private be d—d!" exclaimed the stalwart stranger. "It's big enough for a dozen thin devils like you."

"Possibly," replied Mr. Sothern. "But as you have not even the politeness to apologize for the intrusion, I request you to leave it."

"Not, if I know it," ejaculated the brawny stranger.

Enter the conductor.

Conductor—"Now then, sir, please to remove to your own seat."

Mysterious Stranger—If either of you bother me any longer I'll knock your heads together and pitch you out of the car. It's only going twenty-five miles an hour and it won't hurt you much.

Sothern (coolly taking his coat off)—Come, this is getting interesting. Conductor, sit down, and do a gentle smoke whilst I endeavor to bring our large friend to his senses. Conductor sits and smokes. Gloomy stranger rises, glares, and makes at Sothern, hitting him a heavy blow on the mouth.

"There, that settles the matter," says the stranger. "Not quite," replies Sothern, and playfully giving him one, two, three, on eyes, nose, and mouth, closes with him, and with one wrestling "cross butt ck" sends him spinning over the rail at the end of the car. The alarm is given and the train stops. The mysterious stranger is picked up insensible, bleeding at the nose, ears, and mouth. Sothern relinquished the private car to him. A doctor on the train attends to him and says, "A compound fracture." He still lives in extreme danger, but the verdict of every one is, "Served him right." The stranger's name is James Lawson, of Peoria.

General Hayne.

In his interesting "Reminiscences of the Past," now being published in the Washington *Chronicle*, ex-Senator Foote writes: "General Hayne had visited Nashville, and several other places of note, before he reached Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and had everywhere upon his route awakened much interest in the great undertaking of which he was such an eloquent and effective champion. The Legislature of Mississippi was in session when he arrived and a Committee of Three was appointed by that body to call on him at his lodgings, and invite him to address the Senate and House of Representatives, that the orator to be. This committee, of which I performance of the honorable duty assigned them, and, having escorted this distinguished personage to the Capitol, General Hayne proceeded to address the large concourse assembled in a manner so impressive and captivating that I am sure no one who was then present has ever ceased since to look back to that occasion with feelings of unqualified satisfaction and delight. General Hayne was of medium stature, well shaped, and of a singularly animated and mercurial aspect. His eyes were very bright and dazzling, and of light hazel color. His countenance wore a very mild and benignant expression. His face was cleanly shaven, and he was elegantly but unostentatiously attired. His manners were marked with a graceful and winning affability which I have never seen surpassed. When he mounted the stand to address the audience, and for a moment stood quietly surveying the ladies and gentlemen assembled, he seemed at once to awaken a sympathy in all hearts, and to enkindle a lively curiosity, also, to hear all he had to say. I had myself feared that the topics which he had to discuss, being chiefly those of mere economic detail, his powers as an orator would find no sufficient scope for their display, and that he might occasionally prove dry and uninteresting in the presentation of some of the matters to which he was seeking to attract public regard. But never did I make a greater mistake. The address, though of considerable length, was accompanied with such extraordinary charmfulness of delivery that no one could possibly have grown tired of listening to it, and I am confident that all who drank in his soft, mellifluous tones, and beheld his manly and impressive gesticulation, would have felt grateful to him had he continued his discourse for full two hours longer. I had heard a great deal before thus meeting General Hayne, of the attractiveness of his voice and manner, but no description which I had before received of him at all came up to the splendid reality of which I was now a delighted witness."

The Tariff.

[From the N. Y. Express (Democratic).]

The *World* is working hard in this warm weather to settle what are Democratic doctrines. It says we must maintain the Democratic standard of political doctrines. Will our contemporary be so kind as to tell us who has settled these doctrines which we are to support?

1st. Can we accept the absolute free-trade doctrines of the *World* when we have some $300,000,000 to provide for by import and internal taxes? How can we abolish custom houses while we have a vast national debt to discharge?

2d. Again, what position does the *World* say we do hold in reference to a national currency and the banks? So far as we are aware, the Democracy holds tolerant opinions on these questions. At least, there is no longer any opinion that would war against Federal authority to control and regulate these questions of currency and banks; yet we do not know that the Democratic party have any defined position on this or a tariff. We are for a revenue tariff and incidental protection, and for national currency redeemable in coin. The legal tender U. S. notes is a monstrosity in morals and in law, entirely in violation of the clear provisions of the Constitution, and in every sense dangerous to the nation. The decision of the Supreme Court as to these legal tenders is not law—it is nothing less than the misapprehension of the law. That decision is a perversion of every legal principle known to jurisprudence, and must be reversed and held to be of no force. It will come in time, and here the Democracy will stand together. But we say to the *World* that on the primal questions of tariffs and banks there can be narrow definitions to be feasable for a great and tolerant party largely composed of old Whigs and Democrats.

Dressing a Duck.

The following is the most original plan we have ever read for "Dressing a Duck," and we commend it most heartily: "The best result can be obtained from a plump, pretty, bright-eyed duck of from sixteen to twenty-four years of age. She should be tender, carefully reared, and well dieted—not fed all her life on candy and cake. The process of dressing can be varied to suit any taste, but the following will probably best suit connoisseurs: Wash her carefully. Put on a corset—not tight enough to make her squawk, but just sufficiently snug to add symmetry to her form. Her shoes should not be too tight, nor too high-heeled, but nicely-fitting, and loose enough to be comfortable. Her hair may be scrambled, frizzled, or plainly braided, but it should never be too freely garnished with ribbons, combs, or gewgaws. Care should be taken that the outside dressing be not too loud, or too strongly-flavored, or too highly-colored; but it should be artistically seasoned, quiet tinted, and stylish in cut. If a healthy duck has been selected, the face will have a glow of health that will render paint and powder useless. Let the whole be flavored with a pleasant disposition, spiced with a lively spirit, and sweetened with true womanly grace, no sauce will be desired. Other methods have been resorted to for the tickling of vitiated taste. Some naturally fine ducks are spoilt by over-dressing, soured by adversity, made insipid by prudishness, too peppery with bad temper, or become stale with age. Unless married before their twenty-fourth year, ducks are not very highly esteemed. They do very well as a cold dish for widowers, but are too tough to be in much favor. Nice ducks of widows, however, are in good demand.

A Coroner's inquest at Buffalo, last Saturday, had the temerity to censure the New York Central Railroad Company for keeping their switches misplaced and thereby causing the death of a little boy.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1873.

The President's Presence at the Capital

Has a powerful, magnetic attraction for a large circle of interested admirers. He had hardly reached the Executive Mansion this morning before the tide set in, and the deserted ante-rooms were suddenly jammed with an urgent throng. Among those who were favored with an interview were Senator Morton. The conversation was generally upon the political situation, but being so one-sided, it was difficult to find much to say. Col. Hughes, the nominee of the Republican party for Governor of Virginia, accompanied by a delegation, called this afternoon, and presented arguments to show that the Lynchburg ticket represents the Republican sentiment of the State. They asked the recognition of the government, and assured the President that an active campaign would be certain to win laurels for the party in the regenerated Old Dominion. A private dispatch from Richmond states that Kemper will be the nominee of the Conservatives.

Senator Morton

Left here to-night for New York, and will extend his journey to New England and the sea-shore. During the last week in the present month he will take part in the political campaign in Ohio. He speaks of the prospects there as in every respect favorable. Col. Hughes and several other Virginians called on the Senator to-day, and invited him to assist them in their campaign. He accepted, and will arouse the chivalry on the modern issues. The Senator says he has never been in Virginia, and expects to combine useful service with pleasure. Speaking about the proposed revision of the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, he said that this subject had now been discussed for fully three-quarters of a century, and nothing tangible had been done. One plan which was received with great favor was to elect by congressional districts, each district to have one vote. Election by direct popular vote he characterized as a modern idea. He thought, under the present system, the executive power is constantly in jeopardy. Some other provisions, he thought, should be made for the succession in the event of the death or the disability of both President and Vice President. The President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the third in the line, might be a good presiding officer, but a very unfit President. The Senator said he had no opinions as yet, but would await the results of the investigations of the committee in New York in October. The needed revision, he thought, might be reached by legislation; but if not, a constitutional amendment will be reported.

Back Pay Repentants.

The books in the office of Mr. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on August 1, 1873, showed the following list of "back pay" repentants by States:

New York—R. E. Fenton, W. A. Wheeler, W. R. Roberts, S. S. Cox, Eli Perry, W. L. Sessions, C. N. Potter, C. L. Merriam; four Republicans and four Democrats.

New Jersey—G. A. Halsey, F. T. Frelinghuysen, John Hill; three Republicans.

Pennsylvania—John Scott, Washington Townsend; two Republicans.

Maine—H. Hamlin, J. A. Peters, Eugene Hale, W. P. Frye; four Republicans.

Connecticut—W. A. Buckingham, J. R. Hawley, H. H. Starkweather; three Republicans.

Vermont—W. Willard, Republican.

Ohio—James A. Garfield, Jame Monroe, W. H. Upson, Charles Foster, A. G. Thurman, John Sherman; five Republicans, one Democrat.

Indiana—D. D. Pratt, W. S. Holman, M. C. Kerr, John Coburn; two Republicans and two Democrats.

Illinois—C. B. Farwell, John M. Crebs, J. B. Hawley; two Republicans and one Democrat.

Wisconsin—G. W. Hazelton, J. M. Rusk, J. Allen Barber, Alexander Mitchell, Philetus Sawyer; four Republicans and one Democrat.

Iowa—G. M. McCrary, A. R. Cotton; two Republicans.

Missouri—Carl Schurz, G. A. Finkelenburg; two Republicans.

Michigan—J. W. Ferry, Z. Chandler, Wilder D. Foster, Henry Waldron; four Republicans.

Massachusetts—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson; two Republicans.

Rhode Island—H. B. Anthony, Republican.

Delaware—J. F. Bayard, Democrat.

California—Eugene Casserly, Democrat.

The list thus presented shows that of the fifty-two Senators and Representatives forty-one are Republicans and eleven Democrats. The last amount received was under date of July 23.

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege and Postal Revenue.

The expiration of the first month after the abolition of the franking privilege presents an extraordinary increase in the revenues of the Postoffice Department. Up to July 31, 1873, the accounts of the stamp division show as follows:

Of ordinary postage stamps there were issued to postmasters, upon their requisitions, 74,197,960, valued at $2,067,874; stamped envelopes plain, 6,621,800, valued at $198,676 68; stamped envelopes, with return requests printed thereon, 4,810,500, value $158,922 10; newspaper wrappers, 1,743,750, value $19,669 50; postal cards, 14,981,000, value $149,981; making the total value of all the articles issued to the public $2,594,352 18.

In addition to the above of the official stamps were issued to the War Department 6,000, worth $240; Treasury, 1,525,000, worth $207,000; Interior, 3,500, worth $1,060; Agriculture, 30,000, worth $500; Postoffice Department, 198,000, worth $28,800; Justice, 10,000, worth $150; to postmasters, on account of the Postoffice Department, 3,941,400, worth $94 810; and of official stamped envelopes, 339,500, worth $9,835—making the total number of official stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the month 5,153,400, the face value of which foots up $342,395. The grand total of the month's work in this single division of the Postoffice Department is as follows: Whole number of articles issued 107,508,410, valued at $2,936,747 18.

This exceeds all previous months since the establishment of the Department. The amount for official stamps however should hardly be called a revenue as it is merely so in figures there being no actual money paid in as in the case of individuals

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1873.

Award of Contracts for Naval Machinery.

Engineer-in-Chief Wood, of the Navy Department, left here at noon to-day for Rye Beach, to consult with the Secretary of the Navy for the steam machinery of seven of the sloops of-war ordered by Congress. There is some probability that no awards will be made, as there is a question about the sufficiency of the funds. It will be necessary to learn what the hulls of the vessels will cost before final action can be taken. Mr. Wood will return here on Friday. The bids for the steam machinery for the remaining vessels of the full number ordered will be opened to-morrow.

The Steamboat Inspection Division

of the Treasury Department is daily receiving letters from engineers and scientific men, on the subject of the contemplated inquiries into the causes of boiler explosion. Each correspondent has a theory of his own. If there be wisdom in the opinions of many, the experimental commission will have an abundance of that scarce article to digest at their meeting in this city this month, preparatory to the inauguration of the series of experiments proposed. The views of the majority of the writers sustain the ideas of the generation of highly expansive gases, frothing and physical agencies, such as sudden contraction, superinduced by various causes. The interest manifested in these experiments by the scientific and mechanical classes makes it all the more necessary that they should be thorough, and that the results should be carefully reported. Experiments of this character have never as yet been attempted on a scale of such magnitude. The liberality of the government will then not only benefit the United States, but the whole world, by enlarging our knowledge of the often mysterious causes of the sudden rupture of boilers.

CANADA'S BIG SWINDLE.

Some Further Interesting Developments.

BOSTON, August 5.—Mr. Beatty, Jr., figures to-day in connection with the Pacific Railroad scandal, in letters over his signature in the *Herald*. He circumstantially and minutely relates the arrangements for securing one hundred thousand dollars from Americans for the use of the government, and goes into the particulars of his interviews with the Ministers and shows their readiness to take and make, come from where it might, so long as it would enable them to retain power. He asks for $50,000 and $50,000 again, and says, "I have had about three months correspondence, both by letter and by personal interviews of first importance to the government, and all this with the ultimate object of getting the Pacific loans," and gives the following extract from a letter of one of the Ministry: "The telegraph is trying to turn the concern into a joint stock. I hope it will. It will be the entering wedge and new capital will consolidate the concern." He again says, "I will subside until action is deemed indispensibly necessary."

CRIMES.

Arrest of the Illinois Fratricide.

CAIRO, August 5.—Daisy Breeze, the alleged murderer of his brother, Don Breeze, at Hazelwood, Illinois, was captured in Williamson county, yesterday, by Sheriff Irwin, of this city. Breeze, when arrested, swore he would not be taken, and was preparing to make desperate resistance, when a shot from a member of the Sheriff's *posse* struck him in the shoulder, and he surrendered. He is in jail here.

Colored Ku-Klux Captured.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Twenty negroes, charged with Ku Kluxing W. H. Wyatt, in Madison county, Tennessee, have been arrested by the citizens and carried to Jackson. All were admitted to bail in $500 each, except Joe Rice, Monroe Ethridge, Nathan Fair, and Charles Reed, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Wyatt was a most brutal affair, and the story of his having outraged an old negro woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

An Effort to Save Walworth.

NEW YORK, August 5.—It is understood that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened to-day especially to receive the bill of exceptions to be presented by Walworth's counsel. The bill will comprise every exception taken by the counsel during the trial, and a new trial is confidently looked for. The counsel not being ready with their bill, no action was taken in the matter.

An Obstreperous Convict.

BOSTON, August 5.—Daniel Whetton, a convict in the State prison, to-day attacked Warden Chamberlin with a shovel, striking him in the face. The blow took effect over the right eye, and along the right side of the face, penetrating to the bone. Chamberlin fired at the convict, the ball breaking one of his ribs. He was taken to the hospital. Chamberlin's wounds, although serious, are not dangerous.

Murdered Man Identified.

The body of the man murdered at the corner of Spring and Greene streets has been identified as that of Andrew Gargin, fireman on the steamer Providence.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The wife of Dr Banker having died under suspicious circumstances he has been put under police surveillance.

They have a sliding machine at Mount Washington down which the guests "coast" at the rate of three and a half miles in five minutes. It consists of a board or two fitted to the railroad track, and governed by a brake. It is a wonder some do not break their necks.

BUCKEYE BOURBONS.

State Convention at Columbus.

The Preliminary Caucusing.

Speech of Temporary Chairman Hunt.

The Nominations—Hon. William Allen for Governor—His Letter of Acceptance.

The People's Party Badly Snubbed.

A Platform of Platitudes.

A Perfect Gush of Pecksniffian Virtue.

Fish, Flesh or Fowl to Order.

Baits for the Mechanic and the Agriculturist.

ROOM IN THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD FOR ALL PATRIOTS.

Senator Thurman Makes a Short Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
COLUMBUS, O., August 6, 1873.

The annual Convention of the Ohio Democracy met, agreeable to the call of the Executive Committee of the party, at the Opera House, in this city, at eleven o'clock to-day.

THE MEETING WAS VERY MUCH LARGER THAN USUAL,

it being a noticeable fact that almost every county in the State had its full delegation, with alternates, while very many of them massed their votes on the Convention by fifties and even hundreds, just for the moral effect, and to show the leaders of the "New party of reform" what the old school Democracy could do when once on its mettle. All day yesterday delegates came pouring into the city on every train, filling the hotels and boarding houses, and when the night trains began to arrive it was next to impossible for a delegate to find even floor room on which to rest his weary bones. The parlors and reading rooms of the hotels were planted all over with cots, the halls strewed with bedclothes, and still many a worn-out patriot had to sit up all night, unable to procure, for love or money, a place in which to dispose of himself with more comfort. During the day there had been

A GOOD DEAL OF CANVASSING

among the pioneer-wire pullers and setters-up, as to who would be the most available candidate to put at the head of the ticket. The party has became so used to defeat in Ohio of late years, that it is no small sacrifice to a man to accept a position on the State ticket. It being understood that he is put up simply to be knocked down, it becomes an act of grace that few aspiring politicians are willing to perform. Besides this, having the Allen county defection to fight this year in addition to the regular Republican phalanx, the act seemed to be one of heroic sacrifice. Toward night, however, the people began to come in in such numbers and with such evident enthusiasm in their purpose, that the wire-pullers began to conclude that their case was not so hopeless as it had seemed to them before. Then came a telegram from Chillicothe, the home of ex-Senator William Allen, a veteran Democrat whose name was once a power in the nation, as well as the State, that he had consented to take a position on the ticket if it were tendered him. This gave them additional hope, and last night there was scarcely one among them who did not appear to believe that they were now organizing for victory instead of defeat, as heretofore.

At ten o'clock the different caucuses were held in the various offices of the State House, and the feeling of confidence was still further developed when it became known that there was scarce a county delegation which would not

CAST ITS VOTE SOLID FOR "OHIO'S TALL SENATOR,"

as Mr. Allen used to be called, twenty-five years ago.

THE CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER

by John G. Thomson, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. After stating the object of the meeting, and reading the call under which it was held, he nominated Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, as temporary Chairman. Mr. Hunt was elected, and upon taking his stand on the stage, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. HUNT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appreciate the distinguished compliment of having been called upon to preside over the deliberation of this body. It is a recognition which assures me of the generous confidence of the Democracy of Ohio.

We have assembled to day as a Convention with a constituency. In every county, in every township, in every school district of this great State, there are hearts that beat in sympathy with the work of the hour. A party is not a creation; it is a growth. It is not of to-day, but of yesterday and to-morrow. It must have a belief, a creed, a [illegible] the time. There must be either a great grievance to be redressed, or a great principle to be established. The Democratic party is the outgrowth of that feeling of insecurity which the old Federal party inspired when it manifested a tendency for a centralized government, and when it sympathized more with power than with the people. With it the national question of unity is based upon the internal question of liberty. With it State-hood is civil freedom, and centralization is political despotism. It maintains that the State can only be preserved in the integrity of its own separate existence by a strict construction of the powers of the general government—by the exercise of an enlightened patriotism, and by the cultivation of an enlarged spirit of nationality. It cherishes the faith of the fathers and teaches fidelity to the Union—fidelity to the Constitution—fidelity to the rights of the States—fidelity to the rights of the citizen. It insists that the only way to maintain the government is through the State; the only way to preserve the State is through the citizen; the only way to protect the citizen is through equal and exact justice to all men. In the State it is the party of the people against power; in the Union it is the party of confederation against consolidation. Its teachings are so broad in their application, so beneficent in their influence, so comprehensive in their patriotism, that they embrace the whole country.

With every English jurist and statesman from the first year of the reign of Edward III., when the Parliament of England reversed the attainder of the Earl of Lancaster because he could have been tried by the Courts of the realm, it has contended for the rights of the citizen against arbitrary arrest. It stood forth in the full glory of its manhood when the Supreme Tribunal of the land indicated its position by declaring that when the Courts are open, it is a time of peace in judgment and in law.

These principles have not outlived their usefulness. They were born for the life of the nation—for the whole day of liberty. They will maintain their vigor and power so long as the State have free governments and the Union shall be a confederation.

It has been well said that for more than two generations of men this party largely ruled the States and nation, and bravely and honestly met every great question of principle and policy without once changing its name or striking its color. When it no longer retained power, the calamities of civil war came upon the country, and the scandal of Credit Mobilier and corrupt measures dishonored the halls of legislation. It now demands a reform in governmental affairs, and adopts for its policy the teachings of history and philosophy, by believing with Edmund Burke that Providence has decreed vexation to tyrants and poverty to rapine, and that by considering our fellow citizens in a hostile light, the whole body of the nation becomes less dear to us.

That party appeals to you to-day for your confidence, with its long and glorious history of the better days of the republic; with the ancient and abiding love for our free institutions; with its continued devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty and the privileges of the citizen; with its faithful adherence to the rights of the States and the maintenance of Federal authority under the Constitution, and with its teachings of patriotism and statesmanship, which have contributed so much to our national prosperity, and which are the body of the only political faith that can secure the blessings of good government. Shall this grand old army, inspired by the memories of splendid triumphs and great achievements, bound together by the recollection of defeat and disaster, suffered in a common cause; animated by the consciousness of justice and right and ultimate victory, abandon the field, in the face of the enemy? Shall we fold the warworn flags with a hundred battles inscribed upon them, where defeat was not less honorable than victory, and put them away forever? Shall the dust of the arsenal gather upon the drums that have so frequently beaten the long roll? Shall we no longer answer the bugle call which, on every field, in other days, like the power of Trafalgar, found every man ready to do his duty?

Let us rather call in every recruit; let us close up the column; let us no longer mark time, but march forward, and with stout hearts and brave resolves, under the same old flag, charge along the whole line for the authority of law, for the peace of our State, and for the happiness of our homes.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hunt's address, temporary organization was effected, and committees appointed to draft resolutions, examine credentials and prepare other routine business of the Convention. The body then adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The first business before the Convention was the report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Ellsworth, of Brown, reported that each county was represented by full delegations, and there were no contested seats. The report of the Committee on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Was as follows: President, Gen. William H. Ball, of Muskingum; Secretary, W. S. Brown, A Vice President and Assistant Secretary from each Congressional district were also nominated. The President, on taking his seat, returned thanks for the honor in the usual manner. The speech, however, had no political significance, and was extremely short.

The Committee on Resolutions, headed by Judge Whitman, of Cincinnati, then appeared on the stage. The platform was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal government in all constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of the States and people, and opposes centralization that would imperil or destroy them. In order to maintain and preserve these rights, it insists upon the strict construction of the Federal Constitution; it resists all attempts of one department of the government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments; it opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by the public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage, or eligibility to hold office. It favors liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and detriment of the rest of the community, and therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all constitutional means shall be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that our tariff law should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in the return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor classes. It appreciates the benefit conferred by railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the government, Federal and State, and condemns corruption, wherever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature and as a necessary result of its principles a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound, practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes; hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppressions and to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress, at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agriculturists have never demanded of the government, State or Federal, any special privilege, have never infested the halls of Congress or Legislature with lobbyists and rings, but, on the contrary, have suffered under unjust and discriminating laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them a redress of grievances and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers, who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide spreading corruption that threatens the destruction of public virtue; when Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to high official position; when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the government, use their official influence to control elections; when the barbarities of custom-house officers are an established usage; when a ring of plunderers are the recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcation is of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when presidential pardons relieve the defaulter from punishment, and presidential appointments reward Credit Mobilier and salary grabbing Congressmen, and when Congressional investigation end generally in whitewashing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to loose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great Republic is tainted throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld and want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress granting additional salaries as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law or received and retained the money procured thereby; and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana, not chosen by the people, and having no title whatever to wield over them, was a flagrant violation of their rights and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That every department of the government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted frequently by applause from those in attendance.

THE NOMINATIONS.

After it had been completed, the President announced that, nominations for the State ticket would be in order commencing with the affice of Governor. Gen. John H. Putnam, of Ross county, in a short speech, nominated Hon. William Allen for the place. The announcement was received with tremendous applause. It was seconded by Judge Charles Follett, of Licking, who moved that the nomination be by acclamation. The President first put the question by ayes and nays. The vote was unanimous. Then he called the Convention to a rising vote. At this, the entire body rose to its feet as one man; hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved, and the wildest excitement ensued, which was brought to a climax by the band striking up the "Star Spangled Banner." The President was directed to telegraph to Mr. Allen the fact of his nomination.

After order had been restored, the Convention proceeded with other nominations for the ticket. For Lieutenant Governor, S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, Barnabus Burns, of Mansfield, and Warren P. Noble, of Seneca, were presented. After the first vote was announced, Mr. Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, attempted to have Mr. Carey nominated by acclamation, but it was defeated, creating considerable excitement for the time being. Gen. Carey, who was seated in the gallery, withdrew his name peremptorily. On the next ballot Mr. Burns was nominated, 333 against Noble's 257.

For Supreme Judges, H. C. Whitman, of Cincinnati, was nominated for the long term, and C. H. Scribner, of Toledo, for the short term.

For Attorney General, M. H. Dougherty, of Franklin, was nominated on the first ballot. While the vote was being counted out by the clerks, the following letter of acceptance from Mr. Allen was read amid very considerable enthusiasm:

MR. ALLEN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

CHILLICOTHE, O., August 6, 1873.

W. H. Ball, President Democratic State Convention, Columbus, Ohio:

I accept the nomination, and desire the Convention to accept my gratitude for it. I accept it because the Convention, by bestowing it, expresses the belief that I may be of some service in promoting the success of the great Democracy, upon whose success, and upon [illegible] rests the prosperity, liberty and happiness of the American people.

[Signed] WILLIAM ALLEN.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY BUBBLE PUNCTURED.

In the effort to nominate candidates for State Treasurer, a delegate presented the name of Harshman, the candidate for that office nominated by the 30th of July convention. [Cries of "no, no! Put him out! We'll have no skim-milk here," and the like.] In vain the delegate protested that Harshman had not accepted the nomination of the other party. [A delegate in another part of the house—"Has he declined?"] Another near by nominated C. M. Allen, with the significant remark that the "thirtieth of Julians knew better than to put him on their ticket." Finally, the delegate presenting Harshman's name was compelled to withdraw it, and George Weimer, of Summit county, was nominated for the office on the second ballot. J. R. Newcomer, of Warren, was nominated for Comptroller of the Treasury by acclamation. Christian Schenck, of Mercer, was nominated for Board of Public Works on the first ballot.

Just as the convention was about to adjourn, a call was made for Senator Thurman, who had appeared on the stage unobserved. He had just arisen from a sick bed, and was unable to speak at length. He spoke as follows:

SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH.

If it were possible for a man in my physical condition to speak at all, this would seem an appropriate time for me to appear; but when it is known that I have just arisen from a sick bed, it would seem hardly the time to make a speech. The severe sore throat under which I am suffering forbids that; but I have voice enough to thank you, with my whole heart, for your kindness, and I have voice enough to promise that you shall hear me to your hearts' content, God willing, between now and the October election. [Applause.] It has happened to men most meritorious, and who have deserved well of their country; men that, owing to prejudice, have not received commendation; but I can say with gratitude myself that if I have done anything that deserves to be remembered by my fellow men, I have been far more than rewarded by their good will and commendation; and whatever may befall me in the future, it will be one of the most cherished thoughts of my life that the great Democratic party, to whom I owe everything I have ever achieved, has said to me, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I need not say to you that I am proud of this day—that I am proud of this Convention. But I will say to you that while others may have been surprised at the outpouring of the Democracy to-day, I have not been surprised, for it was precisely what I expected. [Applause.] But I am proud of it for many reasons, and first and above all things, because it has conclusively and irrefragibly proven that we are a party of principles. [Applause.] It has conclusively and irrefragibly proven that we will not, no matter what blandishments may be offered, surrender our principles. [Applause.] Measures may die, but principles are eternal. We may have advocated measures, and they may have been defeated. We may have opposed measures, and they may have been adopted. We may have been defeated thus upon issues and upon measures, but upon principles we never were defeated, and never will be. [Applause.] And the most remarkable party is now exhibited in America that ever did succeed in this country for any considerable length of time except through the medium of Democratic principles, for they are the principles of free institutions; they are the principles of free government, and they are the principles upon which this republic was founded; they are the principles that must be observed if this republic is to endure; and just so long as the Stars and Stripes shall wave over our halls, just so long, whatever may be the name of the party, Democratic principles must be the governing power in this land. [Applause.] Then it is right to call them Democrats. I have scant respect for the judgment of the man that is ashamed of the name. [Applause.] But I find I am doing what I said I would not—I have been in the hands of the doctors and in my bed, and they said I should not get out for forty-eight hours; but the Democrats began to call upon one, and they talked friendship to me, and I declare to you that, although I have a skilful doctor and great faith in medicatives, when the Democrats came to me, that did me a great deal more good than the medicines. But I will not detain you longer. You have done a noble work to-day. You have adopted a platform that will defy criticism; You have presented a ticket such as never before was presented to the people of this State; and I say now to you, in all honest sincerity, as a man who has never been over sanguine and never despondent,—I say to you that I firmly believe that the ticket you have this day made will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. [Great applause.] I return you thanks for the honor you have done me in calling for a speech.

The Convention then adjourned.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee organized by electing A. A. Walling, of Pickaway, Chairman. The Executive Committee organized by electing Jno. G. Thompson, Chairman, and E. B. Eshelman, Secretary.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

In the evening a ratification meeting was held at the west front of the Capitol building. Speeches were made by Barnabus Burns, Gen. S. F. Carey, Wm. Heisley, Judge Safford and others. The speaking was kept up till eleven o'clock, when the meeting adjourned with the usual cheering for the speakers and the ticket. The platform and ticket are both of the most pronounced Democratic character. The candidates are for the most part "old timers" in the Democratic ranks, who have not appeared in public life for the last fifteen or twenty years. For all this it is conceded to be a strong combination, and one that will command a much larger vote than the party has polled for several years past. But even the most sanguine of its partisans are chary of predicting its success at the October election.

The British army consists of 98 regiments, or 58,000 rank and file, and of these only 41,728 are in the United Kingdom.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech which was read by the Royal Commissioner, is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am now relieved from the necessity of calling upon you for the further prosecution of your arduous occupations. In bidding you farewell for the recess, I make it my first duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provisions for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. This marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between two Empires. The best relations continue to exist between myself and foreign powers. I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have been enabled to bring to a satisfactory issue the commercial negotiations with France, in which my government has been for some time engaged. Under the provisions of the instrument signed on the 23d of July and awaiting ratification, the treaties of 1860 were again put in force with a comprehensive engagement contracted between the two countries for mutual treatment on a footing of the most favored nation the differential. Tax on the shipping under the British flag is removed. There are separate provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils and for the general relief and extension of trade. I have likewise concluded treaties of extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweeden and Brazil. The ratifications of the treaties with the two last named powers have not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for agreements of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and beyond. I am still occupied in giving effect to those provisions in the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and to the interests of my possessions in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I am very sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various charges of the State and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of public burdens by reducing both the sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood. The establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature, by which the record of your proceedings has been distinguished, will be found, as I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more cheap, certain, expeditious and effectual administration of justice. The acts for the amendment of the education act of 1870, and of the endowed schools act of 1869, will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of solid national advantages through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes of the community. The act relating to the regulation of railways and canals promises to conduce to the more harmonious working of the railway system of the country. I have with pleasure assented to the act relating to the merchant shipping, from which and from the labors of the Commission recently appointed I hope for a diminution of the risks to which the seafaring population are exposed. The revenue has up to this time fully answered our expectations, and although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by variety of causes, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement. These and all the mercies of Divine Providence will, I trust, find suitable acknowledgement alike in our works and hearts.

THE FIRE RECORD.

At Long Island City.

NEW YORK, August 5.—At two o'clock this afternoon Long Island City was shaken as though by an earthquake, by the explosion of two tank boats lying opposite to Rockefeller's Long Island City Oil Works. In less than three minutes the flames had communicated to the material in the yards, and three square blocks were enveloped in flames. The intense heat thrown out by the highly inflammable material would not permit the firemen to approach within a block and a half of the same, while the thick smoke was insupportably suffocating.

The *Tribune* says the fire was caused by Captain Myer, of an oil barge lying alongside of the pier, adjoining the Standard Oil Works, owned by Rockafellar & Co., at Hunter's Point, lighting his pipe, whereupon the vapor of the oil communicated with the flame. The barge was shattered and set on fire, the unfortunate smoker killed and his body burned to a crisp. The flames rapidly extended to a large quantity of oil in barrels piled under sheds on the pier. About fifteen thousand barrels of refined oil belonging to Rockafellar & Co., Bostwick & Co., and others, were burned, with the sheds and other material and five barges, involving a loss in the aggregate of $200,000, most of which is covered by insurance. At first it was reported that the works of the Long Island Oil Company had been destroyed. The works were in imminent danger, but were saved by a change of wind. After the flames had somewhat subsided, the charred remains of Captain Meyer were found in a corner of the barge. Two deck hands, named Williams and Henderson, are missing.

THE UNION DEPOT FOUNDLING.

Reclaimed by its Mother—A Strange Story.

The abandonment of an interesting babe, about eight months old, in the ladies' waiting room of the Union depot, on the morning of the departure of Governor Hartranft and party to Chautauqua Lake, July 16th, furnished a brief item for the daily press at the time. The child was taken in charge by Mr. Phillips, of Allegheny, who happened to be in the waiting room immediately after the child had been left, and who had gone to see his wife on board a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Having no children, they determined, without the slightest hesitation, to adopt the unfortunate little stranger, which had seemingly fallen to their lot in so singular a manner. Mr. Phillips thinking that the child might be called for, left his address with Mrs. McCauley, the attendant at the waiting room. Nothing more was heard of the circumstance, until the announcement, made a few days ago, that the child was very sick, and not likely to recover. On Monday, however, the case was invested with new interest, from the fact that a lady appeared at the Union depot, and, producing a photograph, asked Mrs. McCauley if that was the picture of the child that had been left there. Mrs. McCauley recognized the features of the child at once, and assured the woman that there could be no mistake about it. The woman then stated that she was the mother of the child, that her name was Mrs. Siemon; that she resided at Columbus, Ohio, and that the babe had not been abandoned, but carried away by a servant girl! She had been in delicate health, she said, and had employed a nurse to take charge of the child, and help with the household duties. The child was also delicate, and her physician advised a change of air. It was arranged to send the nurse and babe to the country, a few miles from Columbus, and Mrs. Siemon was to follow in a day or two. The girl left Columbus, on Tuesday the 15th, and Mrs. Siemon followed on Thursday, the 17th. (It was Wednesday, the 16th, that the child was found in the Union depot). On arriving at her destination, she was amazed to find that neither nurse nor child had been there. She and her husband were almost distracted on being utterly unable to find any clue whatever to the child. Advertisements in the Columbus papers failed to elicit any information; and it was not until several days after its mysterious disappearance, that the parents were led to believe that the girl had abandoned the child. Finding that the nurse had stolen four hundred dollars in money from the house, it then flashed upon them that she had fled, and left the child to its fate. Mr. Siemon then visited Cincinnati, and other points west, and had not returned on Saturday evening last. On that evening, Mrs. Siemon says she went to a store and made some purchases, which had been wrapped in a piece of a Pittsburgh paper. On Sunday that piece of paper fell into her hands, and the first thing that caught her eye was an item relative to the Union depot foundling. She lost no time in coming here, hoping that she might find her darling child. She was very much aggitated while narrating her story, and wept at intervals. The photograph was shown to some other ladies who had seen the child, and they immediately recognized it. Mrs. McCauley accompanied Mrs. Siemon to the residence of Mrs. Phillips, and the mother, on clasping her child once more in her arms, was overcome with emotion. The child seemed to recognize the voice and features as familiar, and nestled its head on its mother's bosom. After thanking the foster parents for their kindness, the stranger left with her child, and returned to this city. She stopped at the Union Depot Hotel for the night, and on yesterday morning took the train for Columbus. The story of the loss of the child is a strange one. No one who saw Mrs. Siemon discredits her statement that she is the mother of the child, but some doubt is expressed as to the other part of her story.

The Columbus papers will probably either confirm or contradict her statement.

THE HARMONY TRAGEDY.

Further Facts About John Frazier and Kate Faulstick.

The double crime committed in the village of Harmony, Butler county, some three weeks since, has not been forgotten here, and is still an interesting subject of discussion in the communities where the unfortunate couple were personally known. The Butler papers state that Frazier *alias* Fletcher, *alias* Fricker, left a wife and two children, residing at Zanesville; but a citizen of the latter place denies the statement as to the children, and alleges that he left a wife there, who married again without having been divorced. Of the treatment of the girl, this statement is published:

Kate's parents, who reside in Wheeling, were naturally opposed to her intimacy with a married man, and finding that it did no good to talk to her, proceeded to harsher measures. But they were such measures as were calculated to rather increase than lessen her affection for Frazier. They chained her in her room; they fed her on bread and water, and finally degraded her by whipping her. This, instead of curing her, made her deceitful, and after making many promises she was set at liberty. The first use she made of her liberty was to elope with Frazier. The mother of the girl followed them to Bridgeport, telegraphed to Steubenville and had them arrested. They were brought back to Wheeling, and Frazier and his sister were arrested for abducting Miss Faulstick, but as she swore that she was not abducted, but followed Frazier of her own free will, the case was dropped, and in a few days they left the city, and were heard of no more by their friends, until the news of the tragedy flashed over the wires.

The ball, which lodged in the forehead of the girl, was firmly imbedded in the skull, and the painful operation of having it removed was borne without a murmur. The grains of powder which disfigured the skin around the wound, were nearly all removed, and the scar is said to be scarcely perceptible. Kate still persists in declaring that she and Frazier were married, but declines to tell who performed the ceremony. She also maintains that she was shot accidentally, immediately before Frazier sent the bullet into his own brain. She received a dispatch from her mother on Wednesday, announcing the serious illness of her father, and asking her to return home. She at once started for Wheeling, having seemingly entirely recovered from her injury.

The Funeral of Mrs. McLean.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah McLean, who died on the 31st ult., took place on Monday, August 4th, from her late residence, No. 413 Penn avenue. There was a very large attendance of friends, among the number being many old citizens. Mrs. McLean, who, at her death, was almost four score years of age, was one of the oldest residents of Pittsburgh. She was a most exemplary Christian, and had been a member of the Second United Presbyterian church for fifty-two years. There are very few persons now living who were members when she joined. Owing to her age and feebleness she has been unable to attend Divine worship for several years, but continued up to her death in the full possession of her faculties. Mrs. McLean took possession of the house where she died in 1831, and notwithstanding the great changes that have occurred since then, and the march of trade, she continued to reside there until death.

The funeral services, which were of a very impressive character, were conducted by Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor of the Second Church, and the remains were followed by a large number of citizens to the Allegheny cemetery. Deceased leaves four daughters and one son, and many friends to cherish her memory. Her surviving children were all present at the funeral.

The State Teachers' Association.

As has already been announced, the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will hold a convention in this city, commencing on Tuesday, 12th instant. The local committee is now making arrangements for the same, and from their headquarters we are requested to say that "money is very much needed to aid them in extending to the State teachers such a welcome as will be creditable to the 'Iron City.'" We hope our merchants and manufacturers will generously aid them in this matter. Subscriptions for the above purpose may be left with the City Superintendent, at his office, 81 Fourth avenue.

WESTERN WINTER.

The Temperature Along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Norther Pacific Railroad, in a letter dated February 27, 1873, makes the following authentic statement: On the finished line across Minnesota, from Duluth to Fargo, the road has been run all winter with remarkable regularity and freedom from snow difficulties. There has been less necessary delay on the Northern Pacific Road this winter than upon the roads east of it to Chicago and New York. Considerable snow has fallen in Eastern Minnesota this winter, but there has not been an unusual amount in the western part of the State and across Dakota. The occasional snow fences opposite the excavations have served their purpose well.

In common with the rest of the country and with Europe, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the entire Northwest have had a most unusual winter season. There have been some days of very severe weather, but it was quite as cold about the same period in most of the Eastern States.

In January, at Duluth, the thermometer ranged as follows during the middle of the day; average, 12° above zero; lowest on the 9th when it was 8° below zero; the highest, 22° above, on the 20th. Absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 28th, 25° below zero. At Duluth, in February, the 15th, average, 20° above; lowest, 1° below; highest, 31° above zero; absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 2d, 17° below.

At Fargo, on the Western border of Minnesota, in the open prairie of Red River valley, the range of the themometer in January was as follows: average, 6° above; lowest, 16° below; highest, 31° above zero; absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 9th, 30° below zero. At Fargo, in February, to the 15th, the average was 11° above; lowest, 10° below; highest, 33° above; absolute lowest, on the 1st, 10° below zero.

In the Rocky mountains, east of the main divide, at Bozeman, near the highest elevation of the Northern Pacific route, from the 5th to the 25th of January inclusive, the average temperature was 35° above zero; lowest, 22° above; highest, 44° above; absolute lowest, early in the morning of the 23d, 16° above zero. It is noticeable how much milder the weather has been at Bozeman, near Fort Ellis, and about 5,000 feet above the sea, than in Minnesota and Wisconsin, near the level of the lakes. The farmers of Western Montana began their spring plowing in the latter part of January, the winter in that section being considered over, and the roads were dry and dusty.

On the western slope of the Rocky mountains, in Eastern Washington Territory, the local papers state that the farmers of Walla Walla valley were plowing their fields on the 26th of January, though the early part of the winter had been, as elsewhere, unusually cold for the region.

The winter climate along the Pacific division of our road, between the Columbia river and Puget Sound, which is in regular daily operation, may be inferred from the fact that at Portland, Oregon, the average temperature for January was 45° above zero; the highest was 58° and the lowest 34° above. Snow fell on one day, the 2nd, to a depth of two and a half inches. Grass has been green throughout the winter about Puget Sound, and several varieties of flowers were in bloom out of doors in January and February.

Our experience on the finished line, and authentic reports from the remainder of the route, satisfy me that the Northern Pacific Road, if completed from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, would have been kept in regular operation the entire distance the last winter without difficulty.

Rattlesnakes and Their Habits.

Ordinarily, the rattlesnake is extremely sluggish, and unless molested their is little to fear from it during the greater portion of the year. Just before and just after its winter sleep, however, it is more active, and often assumes the offensive. In order to strike, it must lie in a close coil, with its head and neck erect. In this position it throws itself forward about three-fourths its length, supporting its weight entirely upon the remaining fourth. When molested or alarmed, or when about to attack, the rattle is violently shaken; but practically this serves little purpose as a warning since when excited the creature strikes at the intruder with the quickness of lightning, and almost simultaneously with the sound of the rattle. The statement that the noise of the rattle is peculiar, and once heard will never afterward be mistaken, is emphatically denied, the writer averring that he has known the opinions of those who had frequently heard the sound "divided as to whether a certain ominous clicking arose from the grasshoppers, which were there in numbers, or a rattlesnake." Contrary to the common belief, the reptile also often leaves its hole and moves about after sundown, not seldom crawling into tents, and even into beds, during the night. The notion that venomous snakes do not bite twice in immediate succession is also pronounced erroneous, the writer mentioning a case where he saw the rattlesnake strike three times with electric quickness, each time leaving the marks of its fangs on the trousers of the person attacked.

But with all its quickness and irritability, the snake frequently refuses to bite, even when crowded to the closest quarters. It is related that often when trod on it fails to retaliate; and one remarkable instance is given where a gentleman on coming out of the river Platte after a bath, and entirely naked, sat down upon a rattlesnake, and discovering his mistake suddenly resumed his legs, without suffering any harm beyond a severe fright. The peculiar odor of the rattlesnake is vouched for, and we are told that when one is irritated and made to bite the rake or hoe with which it is intended to kill him, the implement will retain the same unpleasant smell for months. Once known, the odor is always recognizable.

The bite of the rattlesnake, according to this observer's experience, is neither so rapidly fatal nor so incurable as most people suppose. Of thirty persons bitten by the rattlesnake, he states that all recovered but one, and he lived twelve days after the accident. Of the whole thirty, this was the only case which received surgical advice; but whether it was the bite or the advice that killed the patient we are not informed.

Whisky the writer regards as a specific for the bite of the rattlesnake, and relates numerous instances which illustrate the wonderful power of this agent when administered in sufficient quantity. It is well known to physicians that persons suffering from diseases attended with severe pain will often tolerate much larger doses of opium or other narcotic than could otherwise be borne. Persons poisoned by the bite of a rattlesnake manifest a similar tolerance for immense doses of whisky, quantities sufficient to make a well person stupidly drunk, or even to destroy life, often producing no visible effect upon the sufferer from snakebite. Yet, to be of any service to the patient, it is asserted that he must be made thoroughly drunk before it is safe to suspend the administration of the remedy. A quart or more of raw whisky is frequently required to bring about this condition; but when once it is attained, no further danger need be apprehended.

While the rattlesnake is found spread over a large portion of North America, it is much more abundant in some localities than in others. Texas probably holds an infinitely larger proportion of these reptiles than any other State in the Union. The district lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, two streams which flow in the same direction and some sixty or seventy miles apart, is a desert region, literally swarming with poisonous serpents. "In summer," says our writer, "one cannot go fifty yards in this locality without seeing a rattlesnake. In other parts of the State the moccason is the prevalent snake; while centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas, and alligators infest various localities, and are each a terrible scourge."

All writers have hitherto concurred in saying that rattlesnakes are never met with at an elevation of more that 6,000 feet above the sea level. The surveying party of Mr. Morley killed numbers of them last year at an elevation of about 8,000 feet; it is added, however, that they were never found so high before. The mountain snakes possess more vivid colors than their brethren of the prairies, and of the two are more dreaded on account of their supposed ferocity.—*Scientific Miscellany from April Galaxy.*

Tobacco Trade of Cincinnati.

We are indebted to the Association of the Tobacco Trade of Cincinnati for its annual reports covering the business of 1870, '71, '72. The exhibit is highly creditable, showing the importance of the tobacco interest to the city, and its consequently increasing magnitude. The aggregate sales of leaf for the year 1870 are represented by the snug sum of $2,881,357 25; in 1871 they were $3,250,143 44; in 1872 they were $3,599,809 66, showing an increase in two years of $788,452 44 in the warehouse sales.

But the report shows large operations outside the warehouses, comprising last year 2,170 hhds. cutting leaf and 4,445 hhds. manufacturing and shipping leaf, purchased at a cost of $560,000; 7,000 cases of Ohio seed, costing $280,000; 3,000 bales Havana and Yara, costing $300,000; 3,500 cases Connecticut and miscellaneous, costing $450,000—giving an aggregate outside trade of $1,590,000. This shows the total leaf tobacco trade of Cincinnati for the year 1872 in the handsome figures of $5,189,809 69, which is largely in excess of the showing made by any other Western city.

It will be remembered by some of our readers that when we published the excellent annual report of F. A. Prague, Esq., in January last, giving the figures of the tobacco trade for 1872, no little surprise was manifested in view of the aggregates of sales; and we received several communications inquiring if there was not some mistake in the calculations. They were all warranted by facts, and the pamphlet now before us, which we have made the subject of this notice, proves with sufficient conclusiveness that there are still better reports in store for us. in the early future, if the trade receives that encouragement and fostering care its importance should promptly and freely command.—*Cincinnati Trade-List.*

A Wealthy Colony.

It is reported that the Colony of Mennonites, whose agents have selected large tracts of land for permanent settlement in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, will bring from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 in gold with which to pay their way, make their investments and build up new towns. The advance guard of this immigration will probably arrive in October, and the remainder will follow when homes are prepared for them. Organized movements of this character are becoming numerous, and the effect upon the Western country cannot be otherwise than salutary. We noted the other day the experiment undertaken by a ranche owner in Southern California, who has invited a colony of German vine-growers to settle upon his lands on favorable terms, and the purchase of lands in the Northwest for an English colony was announced several months ago. But this Mennonite hegira outranks all the rest, by reason of the unusual amount of wealth which it will add to our new States.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 6, 1873.

The *Financial Chronicle*, commenting on the condition of the currency, expresses the opinion that the present danger is not from any stringency of money, but from an excess of the circulating medium. Indeed, the great anxiety which prevailed some time ago lest there should be stringency in the fall money market seems to have been driven away by the summer plethora of currency, and there is now, as usual, too much ease rather than too little; there is an excess of confidence rather than a deficiency of it. As the banks and now shaping their loans the bulk of their paper will mature during October and November. thus putting it in their power if they insist on the payment of paper now held of creating a heavy drain upon the business community at that time. Inflicting this much mischief upon mercantile interests, it is suggested that instead of lending freely now at low rates it would be much better to restrict their loans rather than to extend them. In this connection the policy of the Treasury will be watched with much interest. The Secretary seems to have determined to "bear" the gold market to the full extent of his resources, for the programme of August contemplates the sale of six millions of gold and the purchase of but a half million of bonds. However, Mr. Richardson has been heretofore so successful in the delicate functions of his office which pertain to the money market, that he will no doubt be able to adjust the outflow of currency so as to meet the wants of our very sensitive money market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Eve.
1861	119⅛
1862	117⅛
1864	117⅛
1865	119⅛
1865, new	117⅛
1867	119
1868	118⅛
10 40s	115⅛
New 5s	114⅛
Gold	115⅛
Currency 6s	114
Tennessees, old	81¾
Tennessees, new	81¾
South Carolinas, July	14¾
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	93

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115⅛
United States 6s, 1881	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	119⅛
United States 10 40s	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118⅛
Currency Pacifics	114

—There is the authhrity of Washington telegraphic correspondents for stating that the unusually small reduction in the public debt during July is explained by Secretary Richardson as resulting from the heavy payments made under several appropriations which were not available until the 1st of July or beginning of the fiscal year. Disbursing officers and others authorized to make expenditures have been prompt to avail themselves of the public funds at their disposal, and much more than a proportionate amount of the the total appropriations have been drawn from the Treasury. Among the facts disclosed by the detailed statement of the debt is that, of the $50,000,000 called-in bonds which have been presented by the syndicate, $31,000,000 have been examined and an equal amount of called bonds canceled, leaving about $19,000,000 now in the custody of the Department. The coin in the Treasury has diminished about $7,000,000 and the currency nearly $500,000 during the month. The government payments of interests on the Pacific Railroad bonds have amounted to $2,000,000 during July, making the total sum paid for the interest on Pacific Railroad bonds $21,500,000, or $16,000,000 more than the roads have repaid by the transportation of troops and mails. The legal tender circulation still continues at $356,000 000.

—The following table shows the prices o ailway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 6, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	....	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Teleg'ph	91⅞	92⅛	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛	92⅛
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	38¼	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅞	39⅛
Adams Express	....	....	....	94⅞	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	73	....	73	....	....
American Express	....	63	....	63⅛	....	....
United States Express	....	67⅛	....	67	....	....
New York Central	105⅛	105⅛	....	105⅛	....	105⅛
Erie	....	....	....	59⅛	....	59⅛
Michigan Central	....	95⅛	....	94	....	....
Michigan Southern	94⅛	94⅛	....	94⅛	....	94⅛
Illinois Central	....	108⅛	....	109	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	....	89⅛	....	89⅛	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
Chicago and N. W. pref.	....	83	....	83⅛	....	83⅛
Rock Island	....	110⅛	....	110⅛	....	110⅛
St. Paul	52⅞	52⅛	....	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
St. Paul, pref	72⅛	72⅛	....	73	....	73⅛
Wabash	72⅛	72	72	....	....	....
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	93½	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	39⅛	....	39⅛	39⅛	....
Union Pacific	28	28⅛	....	28	28⅛	28⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	109⅛	....	109⅛	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	132	....	132⅛	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C and I. C.	....	....	....	31⅛	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnisehes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	54⅛	Phila. and Erie	24½
Reading	55⅜	Pittsburgh 5s	72
United Cos.	123	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	93
Oil Creek	20¾	Central Trans	47
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	Empire Trans	56

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 30.—There has been quite an active trade during the past few days, but no improvement in prices is noticed. Farmers are still demanding high prices, and those in Ohio and Michigan are firm at 40a46 cents. The receipts of fleeces are very light compared with Philadelphia and Boston, and advices from those cities report large sales of that description at prices ranging from 48 to 51 cents. Several heavy sales of Cape and California are pending here, but up to a late hour last evening they had not been consummated. The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Nine-tenths of the wool has been marketed, and many of the buyers have stopped buying, packed their wool, and shipped it East. Forty cents was the average price, as near as can be ascertained; the range was from 35 to 43c; none but very superior wools brought over 40c. The buyers all report this clip at least 5 per cent better in quality than that of last year. The cause of this improvement was that the continued cold weather kept back the washing so late that the wool growers were forced to shear their sheep as soon as the wool was dry (the most of them two and three days after the washing), not giving the usual time of two and three weeks to load the wool with grease and dirt, as the spring work had to be attended to as soon as the sheep were sheared." The sales here comprise 10,000 lbs domestic noils at 29c; 65 bags Western Texas, 21½a27c; 3,000 lbs domestic scoured, 55a60c; 15,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece, 50c; 5,000 lbs super pulled, 41c.—*Shipping List.*

August 2.—The market can now be called in a better position than it has been for many months past. It is entirely devoid of speculative feeling, and manufacturers may now come into the city understanding fully the value of the description they wish to purchase. 'Tis true that the margin is very light on fleeces, when the prices asked by farmers is consulted, but the dealers are now satisfied with the old motto, "quick sales and small profits," and for that point they are now aiming. Foreign is in much better demand, and prices are firm. We notice a very large transaction in Australian, but the price we were unable to obtain. The sales comprise 69,000 lbs Texas at 21a31c; 48 bales spring California, 25½a29c; 15,000 lbs slightly burry do, 25a26c; 19,000 lbs fall do, 24c; 1,000 lbs scoured do, 55c; 3,000 lbs common fleece, 38c; 50,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan do, 46a51c; 16,000 lbs washed and unwashed do, 46a51c for the former, and 30a33c for the latter; 3,000 lbs tub-washed, 51a53c; 7,000 lbs X and super pulled, 41a43½c.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON.

August 2.—The wool market has been fully as active this week as it was last, and the sales of fleece wool continue large. There is very little change in prices. Some dealers are holding their stocks very firmly, in anticipation of higher prices, but very few sales are made at any advance on last week's figures. and, as a rule, dealers are rather anxious to dispose of wool at ruling rates, as stocks are heavy and press upon the market. The receipts continue heavy and the market is well supplied. A considerable portion of the fleece wool has been sold on private terms, but we quote Ohio X and XX fleece at 49a51c, with most sales at about 50c; Michigan X 45a48c; Wisconsin 45a46c; at which rates manufacturers are purchasing freely.

The demand for pulled wool has been limited, and prices are quite irregular. Combing wool has been in fair demand, with very little change in prices.

California wools have been less active, and the sales for the week are light, as compared with previous weeks. Prices are very firm, especially for the best Northern wools, which sell readily at about 35c.

Foreign wool is still held above the views of buyers, and the sales have been in small lots only. Recent foreign advices indicate so strong a market in England that holders prefer to keep their stocks, and even to reship them, rather than sell at present prices, in competition with domestic wool.

Receipts for the week ending July 31 have been 10,939 bales domestic and 12 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 1,555,000 pounds domestic and 50,000 pounds and 650 bales foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 327,000 lbs on private terms, 210,000 lbs X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania on private terms; 440,000 lbs XX and above do and do on private terms; 10,000 lbs Michigan at 45c; 40,000 lbs do at 46c; 25,000 lbs do at 47c; 3,000 lbs old do at 40c; 10,000 lbs Wisconsin at 45c; 4,000 lbs No 1 do at 49c; 12,000 lbs western at 40c; 15,000 lbs medium at 47c; 20,000 lbs do at 50c.

The sales of unwashed have been 10,000 lbs at 30a33c; 6,000 lbs at 32½c; 10,000 lbs fine at 30a35c; 6,000 lbs medium at 35c; 16,000 lbs western do a 33c.

In pulled wool the sales foot up 185,000 lbs at 40a52c; 1,000 lbs super at 43c; 25,000 lbs do at 47½a50c; 8,000 lbs do at 53c; 5,000 lbs do at 30c; 2,500 lbs Canada do at 48c; 3,800 lbs Maine do at 46c; 6,000 lbs extra at 45c; 20,000 lbs do at 46½c; 7,000 lbs do at 48½c; 15,000 lbs coarse on private terms.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

New York Hop Market.

August 2.—The market is quiet but very firm at our quoted prices. The crop accounts upon the whole are less favorable, and it seems to be generally conceded that, under the most favorable circumstances, the yield of the country will be even less than the small one of last year, and a considerable import of foreign will be needed to supply the deficiency.

Domestic receipts for the week	bales 142
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1872	23,463
Total receipts for same period in 1871	28,694
Total receipts for same period in 1870	62,622
Total receipts for same period in 1869	101,148
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1872	20,868
Exports for the week	3
Total exports since Sept. 1, 1872	9,311

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 31st ult. says: "The weather for the past week has not been favorable for the hop vine, and we hear complaints from different quarters of the appearance of 'honey dew,' and an increase of vermin. Some of the growers fear that their moderate expectations of ten day ago are not to be realized, and there is certainly ground for it. The yield is not likely to exceed that of last year, and may fall short of it."

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The market for staple cotton goods was active at firm prices. Standard sheetings are quick at 13c, and there is a good demand for fine and medium. Bleached shirtings steady and in good package request. Wesauncon shirting is up to 13c. Alabama brown sheetings are advanced to 9c. Prints are selling freely. Cotton and wool flannels are brisk in first hands. Blankets are without change. Black beavers, fine cassimeres and felted goods in moderate request. The jobbing trade is dull.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1873.

REMARKS.—The rates of the market given below have been carefully corrected, the figures being taken from sales by reliable houses; hence we will not take up space by extended remarks or speculations of the future of the market. Suffice it to say that, as is usual at this season of the year, the market rules slow, if we except fruits and vegetables, which are in active demand, and those who handle them have their hands full just now.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce by rail and river for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,739	8,391	16,130
Apples, bbls	462	900	1,362
Cheese, bxs	1,936	1,475	3,451
Corn, sks	3,810	2,590	6,400
Wheat, sks	2 329	5,330	7,659
Barley, sks	170	170	340
Rye, sks	690	904	1,594
Oats, sks	16,832	13,946	30,778
Butter, pkgs	137	142	279
Bacon, pieces	2,240	782	3,022
Bacon, tcs	734	492	1,226

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for July for the past four years:

	July, 1869.	July, 1870.	July, 1871.	July, 1872.	July 1873.
Flour, brls	16,668	13,931	12,195	19,078	26,342
Apples	2,096	444	4,902	1,821	1,345
Cheese, bxs	3,420	6,242	6,010	4,699	4,957
Corn	19,944	14,026	14,315	19,944	15,105
Wheat	11,763	14,024	9,338	9,499	7,492
Barley	2 844	471	1,916	....	296
Rye	5,461	1,813	1,285	862	2,540
Oats	14,270	20,110	22,316	28,339	52,486
Butter	785	485	891	783	785
Bacon, pcs	....	2 886	5,225	20,679	10,355
Bacon, trcs	....	2,074	3,012	4,775	3,029

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The receipts of apples are large, being 582 bbls by rail and river—510 bbls being brought to the city by the steamer Mallie Ragon. The market is quiet with sales of good choice at $2 50@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The market is only moderately active, which is generally the case during the heated term. We are reported sales at the following figures: Common soda at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 4½@4¾c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

APPLE BUTTER—New "apple sass" has somewhat interfered with the sale of apple butter, and it may be remarked that the stock is not large. Sales are still made at 45@55c ⅌ gallon as to quality.

ALES—Although during this warm weather ales sometimes "sour," manufacturers manage to keep "sweet" tempered, finding no fault with the situation. Trade is reported active with sales at the following quotations: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ⅌ bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 68 gals, $65.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We have no change to note in prices of this indispensable household article. We quote as follows: ¼ lb cans, ⅌ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ⅌ lb 40c.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 37@40c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN—Demand active, with sales Hurl 8½@9c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 50@3 per bush; other grades $2@2 50.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past twenty-four hours have been light, only 29 packages. There is a good inquiry for choice, which commands 19@20c ⅌ lb, the supply and demand being about equal; common grades 12@15c ⅌ lb, and dull sale.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts since our last report, 782 pieces, tierces 187. We are reported a very active trade demand, both for city and country. Prices remain firm and unchanged, and if anything are pointing upwards. Following are the ruling figures of the market, leading houses filling orders at the prices given: Sugar cured hams, 16½c; sugar cured shoulders, 11½c; plain shoulders, 10c; rib side, 10½c clear rib sides, 11c; clear side, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; dried beef, 19½c; mess pork, $18; leaf lard in tierces, 9½c; refined lard in tierces, 10c; refined lard in half barrels, 10½c; refined lard in kegs, 11½c; refined lard in buckets, 11½c.

CHEESE—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours foot up 100 boxes. The market is very firm. Prices, however, are unchanged. We quote: choice Ohio factory at 12½@12½c in round lots and 13@13½c in a jobbing way; dairy 11@12c; old factory 16@18c; sweitzer 16@17c; limburger 11@12½c.

COUNTRY MEATS—There is a better feeling in the market, though prices are unchanged: Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5@6; sides 7½@8c; country lard 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $5 70@8 00 ⅌ case.

CANNED GOODS—The market for canned goods, owing to the lateness of the season, was very active in July, and in this respect was different from former years. Dealers are allowing stocks to run down in order to be ready for the new crop. Peaches and corn will be much higher than last season. Tomatoes will also be somewhat higher. One prominent house on Liberty street has already contracted for over 150,000 cases, and are now taking orders to be filled in the fall. We quote as follows both for fruits and vegetables:

2½ lbs California apricots, ⅌ dozen, $3 55; 2 lbs blackberries, $2 25; 2 lbs Winslow's blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs white cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs grapes, $2 50; 2 lbs gooseberries, $2 25; 2½ lbs green gages, $4 50; 2 lbs green gages, $3 15; 2½ lbs egg plums, $4 50; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 75; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 3 lbs peaches, extra, $4 00; 3 lbs peaches, $3 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2½ lbs California Bartlett pears, $5 50; 2 lbs Bartlett pears, $3 50; 2 lbs pears, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apple, $2 75; 2 lbs orange quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs rasberries, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, extra, $3 75; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs asparagus, $4 50; 2 lbs butter beans, $2 25; 2 lbs lima beans, $2 75; 2 lbs string beans, $2 25; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, $3 10; 2 lbs Baltimore corn $2 25; 2 lbs small green peas, $3 50; 2 lbs succotash, $3 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 50.

CRACKERS—We have no changes to note in prices, and are reported an active trade demand by leading manufacturers. Sales are made at the following prices: Arrow root 12½c; Boston 7c; butter 7c; cream 22c; continental 18c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; imperials 18c; lemon 12c; London nic nacs 18c; novelties 15c; oyster 7c; Scotch 12½c; pic nic 7c; soda 7c; sugar 9½c; water 7c; N. Y. water 7c; wine 9½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENTS—Sales Beeson's hydraulic at $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $40 0@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CRANBERRIES—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. "Sweets" are more favored just now than "sours," hence the market for cranberries is somewhat slow. We quote Sackett's and Carey's Belle berries at $12 00@13 00 ⅌ bbl. Other brands $8 00 @10 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote f. o. b. at works, at 14@14½c with the usual advance for jobbing lots from stores.

EGGS—Under large receipts, prices are weak, though not lower. We quote strictly fresh at 17@18c per dozen.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ⅌ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits 32c more; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@83c; mixed and old 40@60c.

GROCERIES—We have little new to report in prices of groceries. Trade is not as heavy as last week, but our merchants seem to have a fair trade. Sugars and coffees remain as last quoted. Syrups are higher eastward but we make no change in prices here. Some of our largest merchants anticipate a good thriving trade during the balance of the year. Below are the ruling figures at which leading houses make sales:

Sugar—Crushed sugar, 11½c; powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11½c; A, 11⅛c; B, 11⅛c; extra C, 11c; Franklin extra C, 10½c; Delaware extra C, 9½c; American extra C, 9½c; H. G. & Co. B, 9c; other grades 7½@8½c.

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 23@24½c; choice old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common, 28@26c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@78c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8½a9c; Carolina, 10c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last report 1476 bbls. With regard to the general tone and character of the market we have little to say. All choice brands of Western old wheat flours, as well as local brands, are held firmly at quotations, and some dealers are of opinion that prices will go higher. Strictly new Western red wheat flower has been received and is offered at $7 50 per bbl. We continue to quote old wheat flours as follows: Minnesotas $7 00@7 50 per bbl; red winters $8 00@8 50@9 00 from stores. Mills $8 50@9 50.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, during the past twenty-four hours, by rail and river:

Wheat, sacks	1,720	Oats, sacks	3,606
Corn, sacks	660	Rye, sacks	170

So far as the wheat market is concerned there is nothing new to give the reader. The supply of both old and new is light, though fully equal to the demand. We are reported sales of wheat by car lots at the following figures: Red, old, $1 60; new, $1 45 @1 50; white, old, $1 70. Corn—Sales of car lots as follows: Shelled, 58c; ear, 58@59c. Oats—Market quiet and firm at 46c for white and 44c for mixed. Rye nominally 80c. Corn, both shelled and ear, is scarce, and the feeling of the market is stronger.

HAY.—The market continues dull. Baled on track and wharf, $22@24; new, $18@20 ⅌ ton.

ONIONS—Sales at $4@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY—Sales at $4@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 55@60c for 1872.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c ⅌ gallon.

MILL FEED—Choice middlings $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs; good seconds, $1 30; shorts 80c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by coop at 50@60c ⅌ pair; old 70@80c.

POTATOES—The market is dull and slow. We quote at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bbl.

PEANUTS—There has been a still further advance, and we now quote at 6¾@7½c per lb.

RAGS—Sales at 4½@4¾c ⅌ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz. $6; hard do, $5.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, $2 10@2 13; timothy seed, $4 50.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 97@98c ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 50; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9; No 2 do, $10; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

BLACKBERRIES—The market is wellsupplied, with sales at $4 per bbl.

CANDLES—Mould, 11½c; stearine, 13c; star, 20c.

SOAP—Rosin, 5c per lb; wax 7c; Armstrong's, $6 per box; chemical, olive, 7½c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues in a very unsettled condition; prices in the oil regions have further declined. Just think of oil selling at $1 35 per barrel; if prices go any lower our readers shall be duly advised of the same.

CRUDE.

The market was dull. This we know is no news to the general reader. We quote nominally 4½a4¾c per gallon. At Parker's the following sales were made in the order noted: 5,000 barrels at $1 45; 4,000 barrels at $1 40, and 2,500 barrels at $1 35 per barrel.

REFINED.

Dull and nothing doing, correct figures being difficult to obtain; offered in car load lots at 14a14½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—The *Courier* says: The market opened on upper road at $1 55 and there were but few sales at that figure. Prices gradually declined and at the close $1 50 was bid. There were sellers at that figure. At Oil City $1 50 was the ruling figure at the close. At Parker's there was quite a large amount changed hands, bidding at the close $1 35a1 40. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 52½
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
2,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 42½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 52½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 50
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 50
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 45
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 45
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 45
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 45
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 35
500 bbls Parker's, spot	1 35

NEW YORK, August 6.—Closing 5.—Market dull and prices lower, but with a steadier feeling. Crude in bulk nominally unchanged; Sales 4,000 bbls refined at 16⅛c; 4,000 bbls last half September at 16⅛c. Cases quiet at 22c. Philadelphia delivery unsettled at 16⅛c for refined.

OIL CITY, August 6.—Market quiet at $1 50a1 55.

TIDIOUTE, August 6.—Market dull and weak; offer at $1 40a1 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 6.—Market very dull at $1 50a1 55.

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—Nothing doing; $1 45 the ruling figure.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 17c; crude 10½c; cases 21½c; futures 16⅛c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Crude, 7c; refined, 16⅛c. Market very dull.

PARKER'S, August 6.—Market quiet and firm at $1 42½a1 45.

OIL CITY, August 6.—Market quiet at $1 50a1 55.

TIDIOUTE, August 6.—Market quiet at $1 30a1 35.

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—Market very quiet and nominally $1 50a1 52½.

FOXBURG, August 6.—Market nominal at about $1 40. Nothing doing.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Cotton—Good grades scarce and firm; good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 18⅛c. Flour steady at $6 25a8. Corn active at 58a60c. Oats firm at 40a41c. Bran firm at $15 50. Bacon active at 9⅛a11⅜a11⅞c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs No. head.	Sheep No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, July 31st	900	3,225	1,751	45	....
Friday, August 1st	2,160	2,500	800	....	....
Saturday, August 2	522	755	80	15	....
Sunday, August 3d	1,512	4,500	80	15	....
Monday, August 4	2,700	3,925	5,15[illegible]	15	....
Tuesday, Aug. 5th	1,785	2 150	5,8[illegible]0	45	....
Wednesday, Aug 6	666	200	1,600	....	....
Total	10,245	17,255	16,3[illegible]0	135	....
Last week	9,703	17,965	10,100	141	....

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, July 31	2,852	2,200	4,450	90	....
Friday, Aug 1	2,296	2,900	1,600	15	....
Saturday, Aug. 2	1,934	3,800	....	....	....
Monday, Aug. 4	1,784	4,400	800	15	....
Tuesday, Aug. 5	1,276	3,400	5,800	15	....
Wednesday, Aug. 6	324	600	2,200	16	....
Total	10,466	17,300	14,850	151	....
Last week	8,550	16,300	9,400	150	....

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle, as will be seen by the report above, have been heavy during the past week. The quality of the arrivals are generally the common and medium grades, though among some ten thousand head there could not help but be a few lots of prime cattle. The attendance of buyers this week has been very good, otherwise we would have experienced one of the worst markets ever had. Country dealers, who generally take mixed lots of cattle, and sell some to butchers and the balance to farmers down East, took hold liberally, but refused to pay last week's prices. Holders saw at once that there was no use to ask last week's prices, and gracefully gave way. The market on Tuesday was a tolerably active one, a good many cattle changing hands, but all were the lower grades and sold at figures which done Western men no good, at least we judge so, as all who sold went away grumbling about the hard state of trade. The market grew less active toward the close, and in the evening wound up with a feeling that prices would go even lower. On Wednesday trade was slow, and has continued so. The country dealers are pretty well filled up, and as sellers have to fall back on Philadelphia men, it is not expected that with no opposition, and plenty of cattle here, they will be in a hurry about purchasing. We heard some of the dealers declare that they would let the stock go through in first hands if they could not buy at lower prices than had up to this time ruled. Very few cattle have been sold for the Philadelphia trade and unless sellers and buyers come together by noon to-day, holders will be compelled to ship out. At this writing trade is slow and prices from ½c to ¾c lower than ruled last week. By reference to sales below, it will be found that 6c is about the top of the market, with a great majority of the sales away below that figure. We do not think that any drove of cattle, however good, would bring over $6 25. Texas cattle are coming in freely and are hard to sell alongside of fair native steers. They generally go through on first hands.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs, steers fine and smooth, $6 25; prime 1,300 lbs, steers fine and smooth, $5 75a6 00; prime 1,200 lbs, steers fine and smooth, $5 25a5 50; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00; common 1,000 lbs steers, $4 00a4 25; scalawags $3 25a3 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the past week has been rather heavy, amounting to some seventeen thousand head, about the same number as arrived the preceding week. The run, however, the last twenty-four hours has been light and has enabled sellers to clean up stock pretty well. During the first part of the week the demand ruled fair, and although buyers took hold liberally prices were a shade lower than last week. The quality of the hogs is fair, about the same as usually here. As has been the case for some time, the best demand is for light prime hogs, which sell readily and for better figures relatively than the heavier grades. To-day there is very little stock unsold, and the feeling is better and outlook more encouraging. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds sell:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 15; prime Philadelphia, $5 00 to $5 10; prime Baltimore, $5 10 to $5 12; prime Yorkers, $5 00; roughs, $4 50 to $4 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep for this week ending to-day about sixteen thousand head. The attendance of buyers is good; and trade at the opening of the market ruled active and continued so until Tuesday afternoon. By that time some of the dealers had purchased all they wanted, and with increased receipts and a decreased demand trade was not so active. Today the feeling is not so good and prices are off about ¼c. The quality of the arrivals generally common, with a sprinkling of extra stock. Buyers of stock sheep are purchasing liberally but at low prices, generally from $2a3 per head or about 4c per lb. At this writing the market is slow and it looks as if some stock would go forward in first hands. Following are the current rates:

Extra, 100 lbs fine wool, $5 50. extra 95 do, $5 25; prime 90 lbs do, $5; fair 85 lbs, $4 75.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	15,640	$4 37	33	42,590	$5 85
3	3,580	5 75	22	23,700	5 60
5	5,760	6 00	14	13,980	5 45
2	2,250	4 50	5	5,730	5 50
16	17,560	5 50	2	1,910	4 00
19 bulls	16,890	2 55	2	2,630	5 50
33	37,100	5 20	1 bulls	1,2[illegible]0	2 75
15	16,070	5 40	2	2,000	4 00
5	4,540	5 20	7	6,360	4 25
22	19,560	4 75	4	2,850	4 00
2	3,480	4 00	15	18,950	4 65
19	18,730	4 65	20 bulls	17,860	2 75
25	38,530	5 67	20	15,700	4 00
35	28,860	5 50	16	22,340	5 35
17	20,870	5 5[illegible]	21	15,650	3 70
17	15,810	2 62	17	15,719	4 50
26	17,660	6 75			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
13	15,5[illegible]6	$5 75	5	4,710	$3 50
12	16,660	4 00	1	780	3 00
18	18,000	5 40	1	1,020	3 50
21	20,430	4 40	36	43,370	5 80
51	60,320	5 65	19	17,280	4 30
2	2 200	5 75	1	1,220	5 75
1	1,580	6 50	22	19,610	4 00
20	20,020	4 50	17	21,210	5 65
20	21,880	6 00	19	17,040	4 35
1	980	2 75	2	1,930	3 00
23	18,850	4 25	19	17,530	4 27
1	840	2 50	36	34,920	3 50
21	20,840	4 25	6	6,410	5 75
3	3,780	5 75	3	2,300	5 75
3	3,200	5 75	2	2,200	5 50
17	20,010	5 35	82	67,100	4 60

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	20,090	$5 35	21	19,150	$4 25
16	16,230	4 37	16	16,640	5 50
15	17,800	5 90	18	19,190	5 00
1	1,010	5 75	86	98,730	5 55
7	8 510	4 25	71	56,950	3 80
22	18,840	3 35	42	32,740	4 00
19	15,620	4 55	2	2,120	3 50
16	16,890	4 25	1	1,200	3 00
21	17,320	4 10	2	1,690	3 70
2	2,110	4 15	16	14,880	4 00
1	860	2 80	9	6,160	3 75
5	3,480	3 75	20	20,370	4 65
23	16,330	4 00	24	18,160	4 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	15,170	$4 00	102	117,070	$5 60
19	15,550	5 00	2	2,025	3 13
4	4,180	5 00	13	11,790	4 00
5	6,550	5 75	4	4,210	5 62
2	1,680	4 25	3	2,510	4 00
16	18,860	5 00	2	2,800	4 12
2	2,220	4 75	2	3,450	5 00
32	38 610	5 50	19	16,840	5 12
15	15,680	5 05	1	860	3 00
35	38,100	5 05	1	1,320	3 70
17	17,420	4 00	67	48,740	3 70
15	16,580	5 25	on foot		37 50
18	21,630	5 00	2	2,250	6 00
18	20,420	4 50	19	15,660	4 40
1	1,520	5 00	2	1,840	5 00
4	4,370	5 75	4	4,609	5 75
18	19,850	5 00	5	7,440	5 90
1	1,010	3 00	1	1,360	5 75
1	1,810	5 50	3	4,140	6 25
16	22,140	6 00			

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	2,680	$6 10	52	6,970	$4 90
60	9,660	5 00	62	12,460	5 00
84	22,730	5 00	43	8,069	5 25
79	19,870	4 80	25	4 660	5 25
56	11,960	5 25	105	28,330	5 25
80	17,160	5 25	128	34,790	5 25
40	10,800	5 00	7	1,020	5 25
27	4,490	5 25	28	9,980	5 25
64	12,290	5 00	28	5,150	4 90
84	9,610	4 75	42	7,830	5 20
157	24,640	5 30	150	22,710	5 10
112	23,490	5 25	52	10,080	5 10
52	2,150	5 10	22	3,430	5 00
39	6,440	4 50	10	690	6 00
218	49,330	4 95	39	10,490	4 50
4[illegible]	11,330	5 10	11	2,420	5 00
81	15,650	5 00	17	1,630	6 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
55	9,490	$5 20	61	11,780	$4 95
122	22,010	5 15	16	4,060	4 50
41	10,860	5 00	47	10,880	4 75
155	39,870	5 15	201	39,660	5 10
134	32,970	5 15	106	20,140	5 15
36	11,800	5 00	40	8,550	4 90
105	22,280	5 00	232	50,560	4 95

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
122	25,350	$4 80	7	1,530	$5 00
82	22,010	5 20	60	13,810	5 20
27	5,700	4 65	28	5,520	5 00
9	3,820	4 25	5	900	5 00
118	21,860	5 30	177	22,950	5 25
61	11,490	4 75	62	11,340	5 25
20	5,460	5 25	80	16,150	5 13
541	112 480	5 25	19	2,290	5 13
54	13,980	5 20	20	3,340	5 13

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Prices.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
178	16,510	$5 65	171	15,230	$4 90
209	17,700	4 65	199	16,530	5 00
179	17,610	4 65	179	16,840	4 60
174	14,580	4 65	211	16,350	4 15

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Prices.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
28	1,390	$5 75	225	13,620	$3 50
104	6,880	3 50	186	16,730	4 62
16	1,230	5 00	23	1,680	4 35
4	300	4 50	159	16,490	5 10
170	13,880	4 62	25	1,290	6 00
125	9,580	4 12	104	8,730	4 75
632	52,230	4 00	94	7,580	4 00
10[illegible]	7,410	4 00	201	15,050	4 00
209	per head	$3 45	145	11,150	4 50
120	11,[illegible]	5 25	140	3,000	3 50
440	32,730	4 25			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK AND NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Prices.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
203	16,170	$4 70	198	15,180	$4 45
346	31,110	4 50	207	14,690	5 00
35	per head	3 15	191	17,020	4 82
209	15,680	4 50			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Prices.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
105	8,010	$4 70	215	15,080	$3 00
165	11,630	4 60	216	18,640	4 75
83	bucks	4 00	104	7,750	4 75
16	5,300	3 00	18	1,500	5 00
200	16,600	4 00	178	16,090	4 75
112	8,820	4 25	181	15,670	4 75
10[illegible]	bucks	2 50	101	9,290	5 00
10	8,860	5 25	95	10,000	5 00
98	7,800	4 50	170	14,080	4 75
107	7,810	4 75	178	14,650	4 50
113	8,310	4 80	145	11,650	4 25
102	8,590	4 75	206	17 650	4 75
464	33,100	4 62	1	bucks	5 00
188	13,1[illegible]0	3 62			

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 4, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards, were thirty-three cars, nineteen of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. In addition to the above number there were at least three hundred head driven in from the adjoining country, making not less than nine hundred and sixty head as the total of offerings. The market opened slow at six o'clock and continued so until the close. The cattle from Chicago were generally good and the best kind suited for this trade, but as many of the best butchers had a two weeks supply ahead, they sold slow from the commencement. Some of the drovers sorted up their cattle, sold the common and sent the best to East Liberty. The lower grades of cattle were in heavy supply and as usual sold slow and dull. The demand for this grade was not heavy and in many cases buyers made their own figures. At eleven o'clock, there were a good many cattle in the pens unsold, and though some butchers were still trying to pick up a few cattle, most of the drovers refused to sell and withdrew from the market.

The trade was one of the worst of the occasion for really prime cattle, as also on the common grade of cattle, while for the under grade of butcher's stock the selling ruled better. This was owing to the fact that the cattle from Chicago were unusually good, and as the stock driven in was very common, the medium grade was not in heavy supply.

On the whole the market was a bad one, and among drovers there was the usual amount of grumbling incident to an unsatisfactory trade. A good many cattle goes to East Liberty for wholesale. Following are the prices at which the different grades changed hands:

Extra 1,400 lbs cattle, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs do, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lbs do, $5 75 to $6 15; fair 1,100 lbs do, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs do, $5 00 to $5 25; common, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, $2 75 to $3 75; cows, $3 00 to $4 50.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals at the Allegheny Yards, for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	1
Grenwald & K., from Crestline, Ohio	4
Marks & Bro., from Chicago, Ill.	3
L. Keifer, from Chicago, Ill.	3
J. Lobeman, from Chicago, Ill.	3
Kaufman, R. & A., from Chicago, Ill.	1
E. Katz, from Chicago, Ill.	1
J. Shamberg, from Chicago, Ill.	1
M. Varner, from Chicago, Ill.	1
J. Needy, from Chicago, Ill.	2
S. Lowenstein, from Chicago, Ill.	2
Mondschine & K., from Chicago, Ill.	2
Head & Trimble, from Gambier, Ohio	1
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis	1
J. Beaumont, from Indianapolis	1
—— Carter, from Marion, Ohio	1
—— Packer, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
Miller Heims, from Canal Dover	2
W. P. Moore, from Canal Dover	2
Total	33

Cattle Sales.

W. Mondshine sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 80 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Peter Hartman sold 2 loads cattle at prices from $3 50 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Rothchilds and Haas sold 1 load Indiana cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Also 25 head mixed cattle from $4 00 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

M. Heim sold 2 head fresh cows at $50 00 each, said to be good cows.

James Hanlin sold 18 head common Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3 00 to $4 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty and Co. sold 1 load fair Ohio cattle at prices from $5 62 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Also 40 head common stuff from $4 25 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

W. Rice sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

M. Kraus sold 30 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Kestner and Metz sold 1 load of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs; also 16 head of Greene county cattle from $4 00 to $4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 72 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 25 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Samuel Trueman sold 33 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 25 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 1 load fair Ohio heifers at prices ranging from $4 87 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

L. Keifer sold 35 head New York, Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $3 00 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head Chicago and Pennsylvania cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 62 ⅌ 100 lbs.

F. Hector sold 5 head bulls at prices from $2 50 to $3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 53 head Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Jacob Lobeman sold 27 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to day was large, footing up at least twenty-five hundred head. The market opened up active, but continued so only a short time. Toward the close trade dragged badly and many sales were made at first cost in the country. There were more sheep on sale than wanted, and of course with no demand the market could not help but be bad. The quality of the stock on sale was generally good. A good many sheep were left unsold and will be sent to East Liberty for wholesale.

Henry Nagle sold 40 head lambs from Butler county, at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

Joe Steakly sold 194 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep from $3 00 to $4 50 ⅌ head; lambs $2 50 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

Getman & Eckes sold 106 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 25 to $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Robert McCasslin sold 50 head Lawrence county sheep at prices from 4c to 5c, all; also 200 head of lambs at prices from $2 50 to $4 50 ⅌ head.

J. S. McMillin had on sale 125 head.

M. Holmes sold 156 Beaver county sheep and lambs, sheep at prices from $3 to $4 50 ⅌ head; lambs from $2 25 to $4 50 ⅌ head.

Peter Schidmantel sold 100 head sheep and lambs from Butler county; sheep at prices ranging from $2 to $5 ⅌ head; lambs $1 75 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

J. C. McNeese sold 140 head sheep and lambs from Butler county; sheep at prices from $3 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs, lambs from $2 50 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

Jacob Keifer sold 212 head Lawrence county lambs at prices from $1 25 to $2 50 ⅌ head.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

The receipts of baled by river and rail during the past week have been fair and more than sufficient to meet the current demand. By river alone the receipts were in the neighborhood of one thousand bales. The quality of the hay on sale this week has been good, shippers realizing that in the present condition of the market nothing but a prime article would sell. Trade is dull and the inclination of prices downward. Some holders seem anxious to close out the old stock, and hence the bad feeling ruling. Sales the past week range from $20 to $26, according to kind and quality.

At the Allegheny Diamond loose hay is in fair supply, and as the season advances sells more readily. Two weeks ago demand light, now good. Sales range from $20 to $27.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

	⅌ lb.		⅌ lb.
Boston crackers	7 c	N Y water crackers	7 c
Butter crackers	7 c	Wine crackers	9½c
Cream crackers	22 c	Arrowroot jumbles	12½c
Continental crack's	18 c	Cinnamon jumbles	12½c
Fruit crackers	12½c	Ginger jumbles	12½c
Ginger crackers	12½c	Jefferson jumbles	12½c
Imperial crackers	18 c	Lemon jumbles	12½c
Lemon crackers	18 c	Madison jumbles	12½c
London Nic Nacs	18 c	Sugar jumbles	12½c
Novelty crackers	15 c	Spiced jumbles	12½c
Oyster crackers	7 c	Cinnamon cakes	12½c
Scotch crackers	12½c	Fruit cakes	12½c
Pic Nic crackers	12½c	Ginger cakes	12½c
Soda crackers	7 c	Ginger snaps	12½c
Sugar crackers	9½c	Orange cakes	12½c
Water crackers	7 c	Sugar cakes	12½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$14 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	17 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	15 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	18 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	15 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	18 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	13 50
I X, 14x20, leaded	16 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$ 60@ 65	Diamond Twist	80@ 90
Flounders	58@ 70	Rough & Ready	80@ 90
Tens	55@ 65	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	60@ 65	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	55@ 60	Cut and Dry	32@ 40
Richmond do	50@ 55	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 lb lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 lb lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75

Mule shoes, ⅌ keg, $1 00 higher.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 6, 1873.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm for spot; No 2 spring, $1 19; No 1, $1 19½; No 3, $1 08½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 38¾a38⅛c. Oats active at 26½a27c, spot. Rye firm and in fair demand; No 1, 59a60c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton weak at 19¾c. Flour lower; superfine western and State $4 65a5 25; common to good $5 90a6 10; good to choice $6 40a7 00. Whisky lower at 96c. Wheat firmer; rejected spring $1 10a1 15; No 2 spring $1 32a1 35; new winter red western $1 52. Rye firm at 80c. Corn in fair demand; yellow western 57½a58½c. Eggs dull. Hops steady at 35a45c for 1872. Leather active at 28a30c. 48a57c. Coffee stronger at 18⅛a20½c. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8½a9½c. Crude petroleum 7c; refined 16⅛c. Turpentine dull at 43c. Pork steady at $18 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 8⅛a8⅜c; short 7⅞c. Lard weak at 8 7-16c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,241 head; total for the week 7,327 head. Market active and weak at yesterday's prices. Attendance of buyers good. Cattle of superior grade. About 1,450 head disposed of. Sales 300 Illinois steers, 1,234a1,500 lbs, $5 80a6 40; 14 Illinois oxen, 1,654 lbs, $6 14; 227 Iowa steers, 1,200 lbs, $5 85; 116 Ohio steers, 1,104a1,207 lbs, $5 75a5 80; 221 Kentucky steers, 1,300 a1,462 lbs, $6a6 25; 140 Chicago steers, 997a1,303 lbs, $4 50a6; 19 Indiana steers, 1,070 lbs, $5 12½; 46 Cherokee steers, 827 lbs, $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; total for the week 4,800 head. Market not lively, and ½c off on all grades. Sales 1,098 head Illinois sheep, 82 lbs, $4 60; 78 State sheep, 90 lbs, $4 80; 1,810 Canada lambs, 61a71 lbs, $6 50a8. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 200 head; total for the week 1,300 head. Market slow at $4 75a4 90. Buyers and sellers are standing 10c ⅌ cwt apart. Sales 1,000 Illinois hogs, 200a242 lbs, at $4 80a4 90.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Flour dull; family $8 50a9 75. Corn scarce and firm; mixed 63c; white mixed 75c; white 77a78c. Oats—Supply fair and demand moderate at 42c. Bran quiet at 85c. Hay dull; prime $22 00; choice scarce at $26 00. Pork firmer at $17 00a17 14. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders 9¼c. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 9⅜a11⅛a11¾c. Hams 15⅛a16c. Lard—Tierce dull at 8⅜c; keg scarce at 10½a10¾c. Sugar—Demand good; fully fair 9⅜c; yellow clarified 10½c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky quiet at 95c; Cincinnati 96c. Coffee 18a20½c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 5.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,319 head. Market active and prices fell off a fraction from last week's sales; choice extra $9a9 50; first quality $8a8 50; second $6 00a7 50; third quality $5a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,000 head. Market opened quiet but improved later in the day on good flocks; full prices obtained for the best selected lots, but ordinary grades were a shade weaker; sales of wool sheep at $3 00a3 75 each; extra $4 00a6 00; spring lambs 6a7c per lb.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 6.—Wool quite active with large sales of Western fleeces. Receipts from the West continue on a liberal scale and the demand is good. Considerable sales have been made of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania at 45 to 48c for Michigan; 47 to 55c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including all description. Combing and Delaine fleeces continue in demand at 50 to 57c for washed and 40 to 42c for unwashed.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan, spot and seller August, $1 36½; old amber $1 47; No 1 red $1 43; old red $1 52. Corn steady with moderate demand; high mixed, spot and seller August, 43¼c; seller September, 45c; seller October 46½c; white 54c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 31c; No 1, 36c; Michigan, 32½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour, cotton, oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1 25a1 27. Corn firm at 43a45c. Rye quiet at 70a72c. Groceries firm. Pork firm at $16 25. Lard 7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8⅛c; clear rib sides 9⅜c; clear sides 9⅝c. Bacon steady at 8⅜a10⅜a11c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Flour firm at $6 50a7 40. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 29; No 2 do, $1 21¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 27c. Corn dull and nominal at 37c. Rye firm; No 1, 58c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 1, 80c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO August 6.—Lumber—Scarcely anything doing owing to the limited offerings, there being only few cargoes on sale. Prices are nominally firm and unchanged at $9 50a10 for joist and scantling; $9a16 50 for case common to choice strips and boards; shingles $3; lath $2.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady; extra family $5 50. Wheat firm at $1 20a1 30. Corn firm at 58a62c. Oats firm at 43a45c. Coffee strong at 22a25c. Hay steady at $19. Pork $16 25. Bacon firm at 9a10⅜a11c. Lard quiet at 9⅜a10c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., August 6.—Wheat dull; amber Toledo $1 70; No 1 Milwaukee $1 48. Corn dull; high mixed 52c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the exception of drugs, crackers, leather and wool, there is not a single change to note in the markets. Many of our leading merchants, manufacturers and jobbers are rusticating in some of the numberless shaded nooks which abound outside the smoke and dust of the city, where they can pass the heated term in comparative comfort. Happy, happy people!

Trade generally rules dull, though not more so than is usually the case at this season of the year. Whilst all the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and imported goods are quiet, prices are firm.

With regard to the wool trade in this city, we may remark that the market is firm, in sympathy with that of the East, with every prospect of an advance ere many days.

The rivers are in a fair boating condition, and bring to and carry away from the city daily large cargoes of valuable goods. The railroads also are taxed to their utmost to carry the goods thrown upon them.

See columns of COMMERCIAL for reliable business prices.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12½c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	9½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11 @ c	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	11 @ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	11 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11 @ c	Garner	10 @ c
Allen Pinks	11½@ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	49 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.	Cts. ⅌ lb
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter	20 @
½ inch diameter	19 @
⅝ inch diameter and upwards	18 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	19½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	19½@
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser laid	19 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19 @
Sand pump rope	19 @
SISAL ROPE.	
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter	17 @
½ inch diameter	16½@
⅝ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay and spoke twine	16½@
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.	
⅜ inch diameter	17½@
½ inch diameter	17 @
⅝ inch diameter and upwards	16 @
Hay twine	17 @
Tarred lath twine	16 @
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	12 @
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	16 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @
PACKING.	
American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35
TWINES, ALL KINDS.	
Bed cords and clothes lines	@
OAKUM.	
Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	9½@

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$	95@1 00
Proof rectified		1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@3 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		97½@98c

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	12	22	24
¼	12	22	42
⅜	14	22	56
½	18	24	85
¾	25	32	1 12
1	34	45	1 67
1¼	48	65	2 25
1½	60	80	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	85	1 10	3 66
2½	1 25	1 80	5 77
3	1 75	2 30	7 54
3½	2 10	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	3 10	4 00	12 49
5	3 75	4 75	14 56
6	5 00	6 00	18 77
7	7 00	....	23 41
8	8 00	....	28 35
10	12 50	....	....

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$4 75
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 00
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 25
4d and 5d nails	5 50
3d nails	6 25
2d nails	7 50

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 75	Clinch nails	$6 50
2d	8 50	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	$5 00
10d to 30d	$5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 75	⅝ inch	$8 50
6d and 7d	6 00	¾ inch	7 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	7 25
10d to 30d	$6 00	1⅛ inch	6 50
8d	6 25	1¼ inch	6 25
6d	6 50	1⅜ inch	5 75
4d	6 75	1½ inch	5 50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

	⅌ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (⅌ 1 lb to square foot)	40c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	43c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	46c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	46c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	46c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	43c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	40c
Soldering Coppers	
Copper Bottoms	
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	44c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	44c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (7 in. 14 by 49, 8 in. 14 by 52, 8 in. 14 by 56, 9 in. 14 by 60) by the case	45c
less than case	46c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	52c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness, country	36@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, ⅌ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	38@44c	Band leather, ⅌ lb	39@43c
Red sole B A mid	30@31c	Hand leather, ⅌ lb	38@43c
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c	Waxed calf	$1 00@1 30
Red sole Orinoco	36@40c	Wax kip	80@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ⅌ ft.	23@25c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins, ⅌ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$48@56		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11 c	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	12 c
Green salt kip	12 @14 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	22 @24

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ⅌ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55@60c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	7@7½c

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Manilla papers	8@9@10@11@12@13 and 15c ⅌ lb
Hardware papers	8c ⅌ lb
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Rag wrapping papers	4@5 and 6c ⅌ lb
Felt papers	4@4½ and 5c ⅌ lb
Crown, full count	50c ⅌ bdl
Crown, short count	45c ⅌ bdl
Medium, full count	75c ⅌ bdl
Medium, short count	67c ⅌ bdl
Double crown, full count	$1 00 ⅌ bdl
Double crown, short count	90c ⅌ bdl

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @15 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	10 @11 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue-peint, ground in oil	11 @12 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl	2 75
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$150@210
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	4 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	42@45c	Medium fleeces	42@45c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Common fleece	38@42c
Combing	45@48c	Pulled wools	30@43c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid,		
Acetic	lb	16 @ 20
Citric	lb	1 65 @ 1 75
Oxalic	lb	30 @ 33
Tartaric	lb	62 @ 65
Alcohol,	gall	1 58 @ 1 62
Aloes.		
Cape		18
Socot		75
Am Carb	lb	25 @ 26
—Aqua	lb	11 @ 13
Annotta	lb	65 @ 80
Ashes.		
—Soda	lb	5 @ 6
Bal. Copa	lb	1 05 @ 1 10
Bay Rum	gall	3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.		
Cassia	lb	38 @ 40
Cinch Red	lb	1 45 @ 1 50
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85
" Com	lb	38 @ 48
Black Lead.		
American	lb	5 @ 6
East Ind	lb	11 @ 13
German	lb	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	lb	@ 93
Blue Vir	lb	15 @ 16
Borax ref	lb	26 @ 28
Brims roll	lb	4½@ 5½
—Flor Sul	lb	5 @ 6
Calomel A	lb	1 70
—English	lb	2 25
Camp ref	lb	35 @ 40
Canthari's	lb	2 00
Cham. Ger.	lb	47
—Roman	lb	47
Chlorof'm	lb	1 30 @ 1 35
Cloves	lb	48 @ 50
Cochineal	lb	85 @ 94
Con lye, case		7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas	lb	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	lb	48 @ 50
Cubebs	lb	22 @ 24
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 35
Emery En.	lb	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps.	lb	65 @ 70
—Sulph	lb	85 @ 96
Ext Logw.	lb	11 @ 11½
—Liq Cala	lb	48 @ 50
—Italian	lb	33
—Sicily	lb	25
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	lb	@ 38
Gum.		
Arabic sts	lb	30 @ 40
" White	lb	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	lb	55
Shellac	lb	55 @ 65
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60
" Flake	lb	1 00 @ 1 10
Hoffm'n	lb	40 @ 42
Indigo Ma	lb	1 25 @ 1 35
—Span fl't	lb	1 30 @ 1 40
Iodine res	lb	[illegible]
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9
Logwood	lb	2½@ 3
Mace	lb	@ 1 68
Madder	lb	18 @ 20

Magne cal	lb	80 @ 1 00
—Carb	lb	30 @ 35
Manna S F	lb	60
Morph sul	lb	6 20 @ 6 50
Nutm No 1	lb	1 40
Oil.		
Bergamot	lb	6 40 @ 6 50
—Castor		2 70
—Cloves	lb	2 90 @ 3 00
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	lb	5 75
Linseed	gall	94 @ 96
Neats F	gal	1 30 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 25 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints	doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan	lb	1 20
Peppert	lb	4 50 @ 4 75
Rosemary	lb	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras	lb	90
Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
Tanners	gall	68 @ 73
Whale	gall	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	lb	6 00 @ 6 25
Opium Ty	lb	9 50
Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	lb	27
Chlorate	lb	53 @ 54
Iodide	lb	6 50 @ 7 00
Putty	lb	4¾@ 5
Quin sulp	oz	2 65 @ 2 75
Rosin	lb	8 50
Root.		
Gent'an	lb	@ 12
Ginger E I	lb	@ 18
" Jamca	lb	@ 28
Ipecac pow	lb	@ 1 88
Jalap pow	lb	@ 90
Liquorice	lb	14 @ 17
Rhub E I	lb	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon	lb	40 @ 42
Senega	lb	@ 1 00
Valeri En.	lb	38 @ 40
" Germ	lb	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo	lb	16 @ 18
—Epsom	lb	4 @ 5
—Soda	lb	3⅛@
Seed.		
Canary	lb	6 @ 7
Hemp	lb	6¾@ 7
Cardamom	lb	2 60 @ 2 90
Mustard	lb	12 @ 15
Senna Al	lb	22
" E In	lb	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	lb	7⅛@
Soap Cast	lb	12½@ 16
Cast wh	lb	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	lb	22 @ 24
Turp sps	gall	52 @ 56
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	1 60 @ 2 20
Ven Red	lb	3⅛@ 4⅛

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 3 8-10c, card rates, 2 ⅌ cent. off net.

Iron wedges 5½c ⅌ lb net

Norway Nail rods 9½c ⅌ lb net

Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape, 30c ⅌ foot of fence. Less 5 ⅌ cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list) 60 and 15 ⅌ off, net.

Plow bolts 25 "

Stove bolts at the list price.

Machine and square head bolts 25 "

Coach and lag screws 25 "

Bolt ends 20 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅝ in.), 6c ⅌ lb off, net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 2 in.), 4½c ⅌ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅝ in.), 7c ⅌ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 1⅝ in.), 5c ⅌ lb off, net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 5c ⅌ lb net; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., ½c ⅌ lb extra.

Patent headed teeth, harrow teeth, packed in casks, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more, 1 cent ⅌ lb extra when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered, ⅝ in. diam., 8c ⅌ lb net; 9-16 in. diam. 9c ⅌ lb; ½ in. diam. 10c ⅌ lb.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 9½c ⅌ lb net; ½ in. diam. 10½c ⅌ lb net; ⅜ in. diam. 12½c ⅌ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more. 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ⅌ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ⅌ lb net.

Strap and T hinges 20 per cent. off, net delivered.

Screw hitching rings $7 00 ⅌ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons $16 00 ⅌ doz net.

Cast iron washers 4½c ⅌ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long 5½c ⅌ lb net.

1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long 5¾c ⅌ lb net.

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long 6 c ⅌ lb net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long 6¼c ⅌ lb net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long 6½c ⅌ lb net

WAGON HARDWARE.

For prices see our standard list.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 set, 25 ⅌ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ⅌ 1,000, net $13 50

Wagon box staples, made from bevel box iron, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000 net 9 50

Neck yoke eyes 5½c each.

Neck yoke eyes, with ⅝ inch rings 8½c each.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅌ lb 5½ c

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅝ inch diam., all lengths, ⅌ lb 10c

Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths 12c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ⅌ lb extra 1c

Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, all lengths, ⅌ lb net 17c

Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, all lengths, ⅌ lb net 19c

Double tree plates, Coupling plates, Tongue plates ⅌ lb 9c net

Neck yoke plates ⅌ lb 12c

Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide same price ⅌ lb as band iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 11½c ⅌ lb net.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¼ in. 12½c ⅌ lb net.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

The following are the rulling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 8-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 1-10c
1½ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	4 2-10c	¾, ⅞ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝	4 2-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

to 1⅞ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4 5-10c
2 to 2⅞ inch	4 1-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c
3 to 3⅞ inch	4 3-10c	5-16 inch	5 c
3⅞ to 4 inch	4 8-10c	¼ inch	5 4-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 c	3-16 inch	7 4-10c
⅜ to 9-16 inch	4 2-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5 3-10c	Nail rods	7 7-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c	⅞ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 8-10c
1⅛ to 3⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c	¾ to ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 8-10c	1 to 1⅛ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 4-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	5c	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	6c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	5 1-10	1 inch	6 3-10
3½ to 4⅞ "	5 3-10	⅞ "	6 8-10
1¾ to 2 "	5 3-10	¾ "	7 3-10
1½ to 1⅝ "	5 6-10	⅝ "	7 8-10
1⅛ to 1⅜ "	5 9-10	½ "	8 3-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	4 5-10c	⅞ inch	4 8-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	½ inch	5 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1½ inch	4 7-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 8-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	5 2-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ⅞ inch	5 9-10c
½ inch	5 9-10c		
⅜ inch	7 4-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 6-10c	Heads, flanging	9 5-10c
Boiler plate	8 5-10c	Plow slabs	6 4-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 7-10c	Plow wings	6 9-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 3-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 c	7 5-10c	9 c
No. 21 to 24	6 2-10c	7 7-10c	9 2-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 27	6 6-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4 8-10c
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	5 3-10c
1¼, 1½ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	4 3-10c
1½ by ¼ inch	4 5-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exhange on New York, or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent.

No discount on bills of less than $50.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. sth.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	....	$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
9 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17	....	8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20	....	9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24	....	10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	....	11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30	....	13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	....	14 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40	....	15 00	26 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44	....	16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48	....	18 00	29 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 52	....	....	30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56	....	....	35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	....	....	42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	....	....	45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	30 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	35 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 7, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ⅌ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ⅌ case
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7⅛@7½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	7½c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3¼c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3 c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ⅌ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	9½c ⅌ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2½c ⅌ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ⅌ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ lb.
Chloride calcium	
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ lb.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ⅌ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 2, 1873.

We are unable to report any improvement in the market for pig metal this week, the demand being less than last week and the sales proportionately smaller.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons gray neutral	$33 00—6 mos.
200 tons gray forge	34 25—6 mos.
150 tons white forge	31 00—4 mos.
150 tons white forge	30 00—cash.
100 tons gray forge red short	33 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge red short	35 00—4 mos.
35 tons foundry red short	40 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	39 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons gray mill	$33 50—4 mos.
100 tons No 3 mill	35 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry	37 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 extra foundry	42 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	39 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 foundry	35 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

12 tons No. 1 Hanging Rock	$56 00—4 mos.

Blooms.

150 tons charcoal	$107 50—cash.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

July 30.—The feeling in the pig iron market for the past week has been much more encouraging and although prices have not materially advanced yet the inquiry has been fairly active and trade much more promising. Lake Superior charcoal is not so firm in price as it was thirty days since, and we hear of fifteen hundred tons having been sold conditionally at about $50 per ton for Bessemer uses. This, however, is believed to be only an odd lot on which the parties were probably forced to realize. It has, at any event, had the effect of injuring the market to a large degree. Mill iron has been offered as low as $33, but this only for immediate delivery, and because holders must realize at once.

The condition of the pig metal market for the past ninety days has caused many fears that some furnacemen must suffer, and in some cases suspension is talked of. The paper given for payment on the high-priced ore contracts will shortly begin to mature. So it may be fairly supposed that the result will be revealed within the next thirty or sixty days. Ten furnaces are out in the Shenango valley, and as many in proportion in the Mahoning valley.

Ore has been coming in very slowly for the past ten days, largely owing to the partial suspension of mining in the Marquette regions, which was caused by the heavy storms of two weeks ago.

Prices are nominally the same. We quote:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$ @54 50—4mos
No. 2	@54 50—4mos
No. 3	56 50@ —4mos
No. 4	63 50@ —4mos
No. 5	64 50@66 50—4mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$60 50@ —4mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$47 50@ —4mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No 1 F'ndry, according to brand	$45 50@46 50—4mos
No 2 F'ndry, according to brand	43 50@45 50—4mos
Gray forge	34 50@36 50—4mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$53 50@ —4mos
No 1 Eglinton	53 50@ —4mos
No 1 Ayersome	53 50@ —4mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	$50 50@ —4mos
No 1 Volcano	50 50@ —4mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$10 00 } ⅓ cash,
Forsythe	9 00 } bal. 4 mos

—*Commercial Review.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 30.—There is no change to note in our Philadelphia quotations since our last report. Transactions are light. This is the season of the year for general duliness in the iron market.

Foundry, No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots	$43 00a00 00
Foundry, No. 1 B, in 100 ton lots	38 00a00 00
Gray forge neutral, in 100 ton lots	33 00a00 00
Mottled neutral, in 100 ton lots	30 00a00 00
White neutral, in 100 ton lots	28 00a00 00
Gray forge red short (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots at furnace	34 00a00 00
Mottled red short (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots at furnace	30 00a00 00
White red short (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots at furnace	28 00a00 00
American No. 1, foundry pig	$44 00@45 00
American No. 2, foundry pig	38 00@40 00
American No. 3, forge	33 00@34 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	28 00@30 00
Scotch pig	50 00@51 00
Old rails, D. H's, (for shipment here, gold	50 00@00 00
Old Rails, D. H's, (on the spot and for arrival)	54 00@55 00
T.'s 50c per ton less.	
No. 1, wrought scrap (ex. ship) cur	40 00@41 00
American refined bar	3.5@3.7c
American common bar (ex. ship) cur	77 00@80 00
American rails, at mill	77 00@78 00
English rails, (ex. ship N. Y.) gold	70 00@72 00

—*Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.*

NEW YORK.

July 30.—The business in Scotch pig is light, and mostly confined to jobbing parcels to meet the wants of the trade. There is a fair inquiry, but as nearly all the stock is held firmly on speculation, sales are only made at full asking prices. Eglinton is quoted $45a46, Glengarnock $46a47, Gartsherrie $47 75a48, and Coltness $51a52, the lower price for the latter being strictly cash; small lots of Gartsherrie (75a100 tons altogether) sold at $47 75; and 100 do Coltness, to arrive, $52. American pig is in fair demand; the present ruling prices being lower than those of Scotch, have turned the attention of dealers more to American; the only sales are 100 tons No 2 X, and 200 do gray forge, on private terms. Old English rails are in few hands, and are held above present market rates; 150 tons D H sold at $48—T may be quoted $47. Scrap is in better inquiry, principally for lots from dock, but we hear of no business; we quote $35a37 from dock and from yard, nominal. Refined bar continues dull, and prices are rather nominal, but there is no declared change.—*Shipping List.*

NEW YORK.

August 2.—Scotch pig has been moving freely, principally from speculators hands; the sales will foot up about 6a700 tons of all brands at $45 for Eglinton, $46 for Glengarnock, and $52 for Coltness; and besides the above, 25 ton lots Gartsherrie sold at $47 75. American pig is without any special activity, and we repeat previous quotations. New English rails are without business, which may be also said of American; we quote the former, $68a70 gold, and the latter $77a79 currency. Old English are very quiet, the only sale being 200 tons T at private price; D. H. are nominal at $48 and T $47. Scrap is in better inquiry; 250 tons No. 1 wrought, part from yard and dock, and two lots (160 tons) wrought and cast, ex-ship, sold at private prices. Refined bar, from store, is nominal at old figures.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON.

August 2.—The demand for refined bar is steady but moderote, and prices are without change, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Reports from Pennsylvania indicate that the coal troubles are affecting the rolling mills, and some manufacturers write that they are not able to say when they will fill an order. If the demand here were active prices would be firmer, but with rather a quiet market they lack firmness. Pig iron is quiet at about last week's quotations.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $46 00 a50 per ton, including No 2 extra at $45a46, and No 1 at $48a52. We quote Eglinton at $48a49, Coltness at $58a59, Gartscherrie $57a58, Charcoal at $60a70.

American and English refined bar are selling at $90a100 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $110a125 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 17c for English, gold, 20a21c currency, and 16 a18c for American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 18a19c gold. Anchors are selling at 8½c ⅌ lb; chain cables (1a2 inches thick) 5a8½c ⅌ lb; coil chains, 7½a16c from 3-16 to 1½ inches.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-iron for the week ending Saturday, August 2, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Receipts. Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Tons.
A. and P. R. W. St. Louis	950	310	....	....
A. and P. R. W. Carondelet	1,230	20	....	....
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	5,060	300	....	....
C. A. and St. L. R. W.	....	60	....	390
St. L., V., T. H. and I. R. W	....	....	780	....
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	....	....	80	....
St. L., B. and S. Ill's R. W.	....	....	65	....
O. and M. R. W.	....	....	250	....
T. W., and W. R. W.	....	....	100	....
Lower Miss. river	....	555	....	....
Illinois River	....	130	....	....
Total for the week	7,240	1,376	1,275	390
Week previous	8,840	725	1,220	760

The A. and P. Railway brought in addition 160 tons of lead and 170 tons zinc ore.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Critical Season.

Toward the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon body and mind. Both become exhausted, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature is drooping at last and requires to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period of the year when a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequalled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and regulate the bowels and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the endemic and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disturbances, nervous debility, constipation, langour, headache, and all irregularities of the bowels, this pure and wholesome vegetable tonic and alterative has no equal among medicines.

MARRIED.

JEFFRIES—HIRST—July 30th, at the Smithfield M. E. Parsonage, 46 Chatham street, by Rev. A. W. Butts, Mr. NELSON C. JEFFRIES, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MOLLIE HIRST, of Brownsville, Pa.

SHAW—SMART—By the Rev. D. Walters, at Denville, Morris county, N. J., SUSIE B. SMART, of Tilton, N. H., and W. SUNDERLAND SHAW, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED:

HOOPES—At Beaver Falls, Pa., on Monday, August 4th, JOHN R. HOOPES, in the seventy-first year of his age.

FRAZIER—On Tuesday, August 5th, SALLIE B., wife of George G. Frazier, at the residence of Rev. Thos. Baugh, in Washington county, Pa.

BRYANT—On Wednesday evening, July 30th, at 9 o'clock, RACHEL, only child on John G. and Sallie A. Bryant.

HAMMITT—On Tuesday, July 29th, KATE A., daughter of Isaac and Hannah Hammitt, in the fifteenth year of her age.

CHALMERS—On Thursday morning, July 31, at 9 o'clock, in the seventy-first year of her age, Mrs. MARION B. CHALMERS, relict of James Chalmers, Sr.

ROSE—Thursday, July 31, 1873, CHARLOTTE MAY, infant daughter of John and Lide Rose, aged one year, two months and twenty days.

CAROTHERS—On Friday, August 1, at 1:30 P. M., MARY, eldest daughter of Samuel and Jane Carothers.

BEATTY—On Thursday evening, at 6½ o'clock, CLARA, only child of William D and Harriet A. Beatty, aged one year, seven months and four days.

ORR—On Saturday morning, August 2d, 1873, ROBERT ORR, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

CAMERON—On Saturday, August 2, 1873, Mrs. HANNAH CAMERON, widow of Alexander Cameron, deceased, in the seventieth year of her age.

McLEAN—On Thursday, 31st July, 1873, at 10:40 P. M., Mrs SARAH McLEAN, relict of the late James McLean, Sr., in the seventy ninth year of her age.

CARVEY—On Monday afternoon, August 4, 1873, at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock, Mrs. ANNA CARVEY, mother of Captain John Carvey, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

NICOLS—In St. Paul, Minn., July 29th, at 9 o'clock P. M., Hon. JOHN NICOLS, (formerly of the firm of Fellers & Nicols, pork packers of Pittsburgh, Pa.,) in the sixty-second year of his age.

BUTLER—Departed this life, August 4th, 1873, at Rock Island, Illinois, FLORENCE RODMAN, wife of Lieutenant W. P. Butler, United States Ordnance, and oldest daughter of the late General T. J. Rodman.

WHO KILLED THEM?

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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

Wanted.

Weekly Commercials of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

The New York *World* violently opposes the "Peoples" movement in Ohio. It wants these fellows who cannot muster in the Democratic ranks to run a separate ticket in every State, this fall, so that every one can see just how many there are of them. Not a bad idea, that.

The Richmond *Enquirer* (Dem.) advises its party in that State to avoid committals on any of the prominent questions of the day. It wants but one issue—white *vs.* black. It can fight better by exciting prejudices than in supporting principles. Anything to succeed.

The coming Cæsar is not Grant but George Francis Train, according to the Buffalo *Express*. There certainly is more danger that an attempt to don the Imperial purple will come from Train than there is that it will come from Grant, for Train is a fool and Grant is not. Let the N. Y. *Herald* look to it.

The Chicago *Tribune* copies a paragraph from the Elizabeth (Pa.) *Monitor* to prove that the Republicans are in favor of electing Grant a third term. There are two towns named Elizabeth, in Pennsylvania, one in Lancaster and one in Allegheny county; and we have no knowledge of any paper being published in either.

There are 250,000 Democrats in Ohio, and not over 2,500 Liberal Republicans; yet in framing the new ticket just put forward there, the latter get as many nominations as the former. Such an utter disregard of proportion in the distribution of honors was never before heard of. As the Shrewsbury Pet remarked when Toots refused to challenge Mr. Dombey, "It's mean; that's wot it is."

The Democratic papers of the country, generally, are savage and furious over Groesbeck's letter, advising the surrender of the Democratic organization. They particularly growl over his declaration that the organization of that party is "spoiled." They see in it an acknowledgment that will be flung in their faces until they are forced to lament that ever such a marplot was born.

The Chicago free-trade organs accept the Ohio resolution in favor of "a tariff for revenue," as satisfactory, which proves that they never were in earnest for free trade. A tariff for revenue can be so laid as to satisfy the majority of manufacturers, and any differences that may arise will be differences of detail, not of principle. If "a tariff for revenue" is to be the burden of the free traders' song, we may, by their own consent, treat the theory of free trade as being out of and beyond the canvass, altogether.

Lancaster county, by popular vote under the Crawford county system, has instructed her delegates to the Republican State Convention to vote for Robert W. Mackey for State Treasurer and Judge Butler for the Supreme Court. Mr. Henry, the only contestant with Mr. Mackey, personally canvassed the county, and had the aid of the *Express* and *Inquirer*; but the people, left to themselves, have met the issue, and decided in favor of our townsman. It is a high compliment to him, whatever it may be to Mr. Henry.

The scheme to form a new State out of parts of Tennessee and Mississippi, has its origin among the discomfited Democrats of that region, who do not relish the fact that Mississippi is a Republican State. The part of Mississippi they propose to cut off is Democratic; and while the formation of the new State would leave the old one more intensely Republican than ever, the new State would be Democratic, and that would open the way to satisfy the ambition of the many statesmen there who are now utterly neglected. It is a very pretty scheme; but it will not work.

Every one has heard the story of the verdant sportsman who shot at a calf, supposing it to be a deer; and on being remonstrated with for his ignorance in natural history, replied that he could not see the animal distinctly; but he shot purposely so as to hit it, if it was a deer, and to miss it if it was a calf. Mr. Groesbeck's letter was a political shot of this dubious but skillful nature. He is in favor of a new party, because the old one is "spoiled;" but if the old Democratic party holds on to its existence, he will remain with it. He will go with the new party if it swallows up the old one, and if not, then he stays where he is. If the new party turns out to be a deer, then his shot will tell; but if only a calf, then it will miss.

Hon. C. P. Ramsdell, nominated on the Republican State ticket of Virginia as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a native and former resident of Pennsylvania. He represented Venango county in the House of Representatives once or twice, and was Assistant Clerk of the Senate for several years. He is no carpet-bagger. When he went to Virginia he went to stay. He bought a farm, there, years ago, and has been diligently cultivating it ever since. We believe he has been several times chosen to represent in the Legislature the county in which he lives, and he certainly well deserves the confidence his neighbors show in him. He is an honest, talented, conscientious and worthy man, and if elected, the people of Virginia will have in him an officer who will do honor to the State of his adoption.

The Democratic politicians in this State are doing their best to stimulate the formation of Farmers' Granges in Pennsylvania. They are hopeless of ever carrying the State under the Democratic name; and they have seized upon the Farmer's movement in the West as a godsend. The first spot in which the Granges appeared was in Berks county, and it was noteworthy that the foremost men therein were the local Democratic managers. The machinery of the new organization affords them something new to work with, and those who have failed with old means always welcome the advent of new agencies. From Berks, the Order spread into Montgomery county, and probably into the other adjacent Democratic counties; and, in our mind, the conviction is clear that the aim of the Democratic managers in Pennsylvania is to encourage the growth, and to gain the control, of an organization through which they hope to restore themselves to power.

In point of numbers and influence, the Ohio gathering at Columbus on the 30th of July was a failure. It was not a gathering of delegates. No meetings were held in the various counties to send up men to represent actual constituencies. Every man who attended it was self-appointed, and represented no one but himself. It was a Mass Convention, in fact, yet but 200 men gathered to it, from the whole of that large State; and these were principally political outlaws, who have no standing whatever in any healthy political organization. It was like the horde that gathered about David in the cave of Adullam; they went there because they had no other place to go. It will take something more numerous and powerful than 200 grumbling and sorrowful outcasts to form a nucleus of an army fit to win battles. The real Democracy of Ohio will be apt to treat them as Falstaff treated his scare-crow rabble—it will not march through Coventry with such tatterdemallions.

Free trade, under the manipulation of the Ohio departurists, dwindles into that familiar scheme of a tariff for revenue. No party dares to shoulder the plain issue of absolute free trade—the abolition of all tariffs and the collection of revenue by direct taxation. A tariff for revenue and not for protection is supposed to be the winning dodge; but as that involves only the question of arranging the details of a tariff, a new party can hardly find sufficient foothold there. The question whether pig iron shall pay $5 or $7 a ton is not a very vital one; and it is not a very difficult task to decide whether manufactured iron shall pay 20 or 30 per cent. duty. These are questions that can be arranged without the intervention of political parties. Will not some party start up and open the fight on the bold issue of free trade and direct taxation for revenue? That would be manly; whereas this Ohio resolution is a cowardly abandonment of the real issue.

The secret of the distracted condition of politics in Ohio, among the opposition to the Republicans, is to be found in the United States Senatorship. Mr. Thurman's term expires March 3, 1875, and as the Legislature in Ohio is chosen biennially, the Legislature elected this year will elect Mr. Thurman's successor. Of course, Mr. Thurman wants to be re-elected, and thinks the Democratic party, as it stands, is the best for him to stick to; Mr. Groesbeck would also like the place, and so would Mr. Pugh, Mr. Hassaurek, Mr. Ewing and possibly a dozen others, and these all think that their best chance is in a new deal. Under the present system of apportionment in that State, a minority may chance to elect a majority of the Legislature. This has frequently happened there, and these politicians shrewdly reason that it may again. Hence, the fight this year is not really on the State ticket—the conspirators all give that up—but on the Legislature. Hamilton county (including Cincinnati) generally has the balance of power in both houses, and the struggle, therefore, is to keep Hamilton county from electing Republican representatives, if possible. This gives Groesbeck, Pugh and Hassaurek control of the fight, as against Thurman, and they will direct their whole energies to the formation of a mongrel ticket in that county, which they will strive to elect by a combination of all the heterogeneous elements so constantly lying around loose there. It is a very interesting fight, as it stands, and, in the light of these facts, easily understood; but as we believe in the eternal truth of the proverb that a house divided against itself cannot stand, we confidently look for a result that will engulf all these aspirants for Senatorial honors in one common grave.

The dictum of the Ohio "new departure" resolutions, that because the Republican and Democratic parties have outlived the issues in which they originated, the formation of new parties is therefore required, has a slight flush of plausibility about it, yet is ridiculous in the extreme.

All parties soon outlive the issues in which they originate; but as new issues arise, they take sides upon them, and they are always, thus, up abreast with the times. The Democratic party is just as able to meet the issues of to-day as the "People's" party is, and has, besides, the aids of organization, old associations, and practical experience in the management of campaigns on its side. Where, then, is the necessity for abandoning it? The attachments of a life-time cling around these old organizations; then why attempt to uproot them?

It is, philosophically, logically and politically, an error to suppose that every new issue needs a new party to meet it. Naturally, the voters in a free government crystalize around two opposing centers, and range themselves, according to their preferences and convictions, for and against the various measures that come up for their approval. As one issue is settled and passes away, another succeeds it, to be in its turn succeeded by others. Parties may die out through their own blunders and follies; but their dissolution is by no means the necessary result of the settlement of the original issues on which they came into existence. The Democratic party has outlived a dozen exciting issues; and any one of them was immensely superior to all of the pretended issues on which the "new departure" is based.

The men who further this movement must put it on other grounds than this. Why not be frank about it, and say, as General Ewing said, that it is resorted to solely because no recruits for it can be gathered under the old name? No amount of clap-trap will induce a Republican to vote a ticket known as the "Democratic;" but some may be bamboozled into it by the adoption of a new name. That is the sole justification for this new movement; and the only necessity that exists for a new party is the necessity which the "outs" feel to get "in."

The attempt to form a new party is, in fact, a confession that there *are* really no vital issues on which the Democratic party can go to the people. The Democratic leaders feel this in the very marrow of their bones, and they resort to a new movement solely with a view of opening a new road to office. If there were any live, practical questions to be settled, not one of the Democratic old-liners would think of abandoning the old party. They would gladly welcome a new, fundamental issue; and rallying around the old flag, would summon the faithful with the bugle blasts that have so often stirred their blood. But no such opportunity now offers; and the only alternative left is to play the demagogue, and try to deceive the people with the childish idea that old things can be regenerated by giving them new names.

Talleyrand's idea, that language was given us to enable us to conceal our thoughts, seems to have been the guide of the framers of the Ohio "People's" platform. Their resolution in favor of "tariff for revenue" seems at first very expressive, but on a second thought it will be found to mean nothing definite.

What is a tariff for revenue? In one sense, a high tariff would be the best revenue tariff, because it would be likely to yield the most revenue, and as a moderate tariff might yield both revenue and incidental protection, it might be as truly called a revenue tariff as any other; while a very low tariff will not yield revenue enough to carry on the government. If, therefore, all the revenue of the government is to be raised by a tariff, there is an abundance of room, in arranging the details, to satify the demands of men with widely different ideas. A "tariff for revenue" is one of the "glittering generalities" of politics, which any one can interpret to suit himself.

If "Free Trade and Farmers Rights" is to be the slogan of the opposition, the platform makers must learn to be more explicit than this. They must say what they mean, or be judged as dealing in words with a double sense. No revolution in politics can be wrought by men who jingle meaningless phrases in the public ear. Reformers of the true school are always in earnest, know what they mean, and say it, plainly; and as these Ohio fellows do not say what they mean, the inference is a fair one that their palaver about "Reform" has not the shadow of earnestness about it.

Prof. Youmans, in the last *Popular Science Monthly*, furnishes some information about sunstrokes with which many persons are not likely to be familiar. He says it may be experienced without exposure to the direct rays of the sun; it attacks people in hospitals, vessels, and often in the night men in bed who have retired in apparent health. It is produced by exposure to artificial heat, as in the laundry of a hotel. Heat is the principal exciting cause, but other conditions aid it, as overcrowding and insufficient ventilation and exhaustion, produced by prolonged exertion. Want of acclimatization is a predisposing cause; and spirit drinkers are more liable to it than abstainers. A victim of sunstroke should be taken immediately to the shade, out-doors is better than in-doors, on account of the ventilation; the clothes should be stripped from the body, and the head, neck and chest should be continually drenched with cold water, until there is a perceptible diminution of the temperature of the body. The patient should be encouraged to drink freely. To avoid sunstroke, the function of the skin should be kept free by bathing; hard labor in a highly heated atmosphere should be shunned; the dress worn should be light and loose fitting, and the hat light and so made as to permit a free circulation about the top of the head.

The Cheyenne *Leader* makes an appeal for the preservation of the buffalo from indiscriminate slaughter. Last year two hundred were killed for their skins alone. The extension of railroads has given the hunters an opportunity to drive the buffaloes into comparatively restricted districts, and thus they are penned and shot down, and tens of thousands of carcasses are left rotting on the ground. The destruction has been so great that the market has been seriously affected. A year ago the price of buffalo hides in the West ranged from four to five dollars for a cow's skin, and fom six to seven dollars for a bull's skin. Now, a hide that would have brought five dollars a year ago will scarcely sell for a dollar and a half. There is another important point to be considered in connection with this wholesale slaughter. The buffalo is the principal means of sustenance to the frontier settlers and to the Indian tribes. While the government is annually paying enormous sums for beef supplies for the Indians, thousands of these useful animals are rotting on the Plains, instead of being utilized for food as they should be. If it be considered necessary to pass laws for the protection of various kinds of small game, which are only luxuries, why should not Congress pass laws for the protection of this larger game, which is a necessity for food?

A San Francisco *Chronicle* correspondent has been interviewing the village San Juan, in our newly acquired island possessions of that name. He gives his impressions: "At the place of landing we found one street with about twenty houses and only one family. The head of this family used one of these houses for the eating departments of a hotel, another one for the sleeping apartments, another for a billiard-room, another for a sheep-pen, another for a grocery, another for a barn, another for a saloon, another for a postoffice, another for a chicken-house, and another for his own residence; and as his family were all females, and he had to 'run' the whole town all by himself, it was necessary for him to lock up one 'institution' while he transacted business at another. When I informed him that I was a *Chronicle* correspondent who came to write up the place, he immediately threw open the whole town to my inspection, and tendered me the freedom of the city. He placed my baggage in the sleeping house, hung my overcoat in the postoffice, took me to the saloon for a wash, conducted me elsewhere for my supper, and soon had me thoroughly distributed throughout the place."

A twig of a peach tree adorned with blood red leaves is something of a curiosity, but we see no use in telling such a ridiculous story as this about it, which is quoted from a paper published in Columbus: Mr. Wm. Branham has on exhibition at his store, in this city, a small peach tree twig, the leaves of which are of blood red color. The tree grew on a battle field, near Vicksburg, Miss., and it is said that during a battle a rebel officer, who was wounded unto death, ate a peach and threw the stone into a pool of his own blood." If a rebel officer, "wounded unto death," stopped to go through the absurd performance here described, instead of attending strictly to the business of dying decently, we do not see what that has to do with a twig which is now several hundred miles from the alleged battle field.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An Elmira editor met a well educated farmer of Chemung county the other day, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen, whereupon the farmer sent him a pig and charged him $9 75 for it.

According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be 250,000,000 bushels. Last year the Department estimate was 220,000,000 bushels, and the actual crop turned out to be 249,997,020 bushels.

We positively decline to believe that correspondent of an Owen, Ky., newspaper, who says: "I suppose you have heard a great many snake tales, but this snake that I am going to tell you about had no tale at all, but had a natural head at both ends; it was about three feet long, white and red spotted, and was killed by William J. Williamson, in Mr. Clifton's corn crib, a short time ago. Mr. Clifton lives about one mile from this place; he is a high-minded gentleman, and so is Mr. Williamson that killed the snake; they are men of trust; their word is not doubted by any one that knows them. I did not see the snake myself, but several of my neighbors did."

Utah has several thousand tons of wheat left over from last year, and is now sending it to San Francisco by rail for sale. The railroad companies must have carried it at very low rates to make the sales at all profitable.

The horse-chestnut is now used in France for the manufacture of starch. The nut yields about 17 per cent. of pure starch. Washing it with water containing carbonate of soda is said to remove the bitterness.

The Rev. Father Peterson, formerly a Roman Catholic priest in the Diocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been received into the Episcopal Church, of that State.

The clergy of Milwaukee have preached so positively against theatrical performances in that city that actors and managers have lost money during the last season.

We learn by the Detroit *Free Press*, that twenty thousand young shad have been put in the Detroit river and eighty thousand into Grand river. These shad were brought from the Connecticut.

A young lady at Portland, Oregon, recently broke her engagement because her lover, while taking her to ride, quarrelled with the gatekeeper over the amount of toll.

The Savannah, (Ga.) *News and Courier*, of Sunday last, reports that one of the most malignant fevers ever known in this country, is desolating Pensacola, Fla. Out of a population of less than 1,000, twenty a day have died. Scarcely an American is left. Among the deaths are Dr. Blonaugh, President of the Legislative Council; Mr. Harrison, United States Attorney, and his wife, the Navy Agent and many others. The troops have been partially affected, and are removed. The Governor and Council have left the town.

With nine counties still to hear from, the census of the State of Iowa, recently taken, is 1,250,000. The other nine counties will increase the aggregate materially. The United States census of 1870 gave Iowa 1,191,792.

According to the returns in the office of the Registrar General, the population of British Bengal now reaches the enormous total of 67,000,000, divided religiously as follows: Hindoos 42,674,000, Mohammedan 20,664,000, Buddhists 85,000, Christians 93,000, all others 2,361,000. The Registrar General says the Mohammedans have made converts by the million since the province came under British rule; he intimates a belief that the process of conversion is still going on, chiefly among the lower castes, to whom Mohammedanism comes as the gospel of liberation.

In New York city there are 5,551,480 square yards of pavements of all kinds, of which 1,296,247 yards require immediate repair.

The fine arts jury of the Vienna Exhibition have given their awards. France has received the largest proportion of medals, 347, viz.: 138 for paintings, 34 for sculpture, 26 for architecture and 46 for engravings.

Of interest to housekeepers: Silver ware can be made to look like pewter by thorough and persistent working in soap-water.

The Harvard movement for the better education of women is attracting at last the general attention. It will establish a common test or standard of female accomplishment to which all educational institutions for women will be likely to bend a steady gaze, because it will be fixed by persons than whom none are more competent, and placed just as high as in their well informed judgment the present state and needs of female education warrants. Again, it will furnish to those seeking to employ competent female teachers that conclusive evidence of thorough competency which will at once give it a marketable value.

Rector—An uncommonly fine pig, Mr. Dibbles, I declare! Contemplative Villager—Ah, yes, sir, if we was only, all of us, as fit to die as him, sir!

Sixteen years ago a North Carolina father, who knew the virtues of the rod, thrashed his big boy and sent him out to hoe corn. The first seen of him since was last week, when he returned from California with $50,000 on his hoe. When you send a boy to hoe corn always "lick" him first.

In Newark, New Jersey, Alexander Birrell killed his brother James in the presence of their mother, in a quarrel about a pound of veal cutlets, of which James had eaten his brother's share!

Once a careless man went to the cellar and stuck the candle in what he thought was a keg of black sand. He sat near it drinking wine until the candle burned low; nearer and nearer it got to the black sand; nearer and nearer, until at last the blaze reached the black sand, and, as it was nothing else but black sand, nothing happened.

A Hartford lady is said to have got all ready to hang herself twice in one day, recently, and was both times interrupted by callers. The second time she concluded to indefinitely postpone voluntary suspension.

Somebody, whether in pursuit of knowledge or out of mere love of mischief, tried a chemical experiment in the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Cemetery, last week. He bathed nine granite monuments with muriatic acid. The effect of this acid upon granite is to give it the color of rusty sheet iron. The appearance, therefore, of these obelisks has not been improved by the lotion. Great indignation is felt by the living, but none of the commemorated, however indignant, have as yet made any sign.

President Foster says Professor Tyndall has discovered that there is phosphorous enough in the human body to make four hundred thousand matches. There is a sharp widow here who has made sixteen matches already, but she has at last found her match in a Connecticut fellow, who says he wants to marry her, and after she dies start a match factory. Eli Perkins wrote all the above from Saratoga to the *Graphic*.

Of all the odd deaths in the world, this reported from India is certainly the oddest. A native, while catching fish in a tank, put the head of one in his mouth and bit it, as the fish was rather troublesome in the matter of wriggling. Suddenly one of the sharp points in the back fin stuck in his hand; he opened his mouth to call for help, and the fish giving a quick plunge, jumped down his throat, and there firmly stuck. It was only taken out, and by small pieces, after he had been carried to the hospital. He was so exhausted that he died as soon as it was removed.

The American Institute will hold its forty-second exhibition in New York this fall, opening on the 10th day of September next, and continuing until the 15th day of November. This exhibition promises to be far more interesting than any which has preceded it, inasmuch as special effort is being made to have the leading industrial operations conducted upon the premises.

Rev. Father Walter, of St. Patrick's church, Washington, D. C., proposes to inaugurate a movement looking to the establishment of a Catholic asylum for deaf mutes in the United States, the institution to be located at such point as may be designated by the Bishops of the United States.

To keep your croquet mallet on its handle, make the bore in it a trifle bigger at the bottom than where it enters; then make what doctors call a crucial incision, and what folks who don't have carbuncles call a split crosswise (like the plug sign) in the end of the handle to be inserted. Just set into the four arms of this cross-shaped incision four thin pegs of hard wood, half an inch long. Insert the handle and drive home. Things may roll up like a scroll generally, but that croquet mallet will stick.

Still harping on my daughter. The Richmond *Enquirer* seems to think and dream of nothing else in the world than the bathing of ladies in the surf of West Point. The following will serve as two samples of the nature and run of its meditations:

The ladies who bathe at West Point, no matter how good humored they are in going in, generally get *netted* before they come out.

A Richmond young lady so dazzled a shark by her beauty while bathing at West Point, the monster forgot to seize her, and she escaped to shore before he recovered his presence of mind.

The terms "High Church" and "Low Church" first came into use between 1700 and 1702, when the dispute ran high touching James II. and William III. The High Church party were among the so-called non-jurors, or those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England. These included nine Bishops, and it is said about six hundred ministers. The Low Churchmen were the adherents of William, and among the clergy were the only friends which William had. They are supposed by Macauley to have included something less than a tenth of the priesthood.

The *Catholic Telegraph* has the highest authority for attributing the recent earthquakes in Italy to the misconduct of the Italians in relieving the Pope of the glories of temporal power. In the report of a recent speech by the Pope, he tells us that it is the indignant eye of God that makes the earth tremble.

A Peoria citizen claims to have a stone that General Washington threw at a woodpecker on his father's cherry tree. Perhaps he has; but as a relic of the Father of his Country, it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the one owned by a Norristown man. The latter has the "lie" George "couldn't tell" about the cherry tree. *He* can tell it often.—*Norristown Herald.*

A new bull has been perpetrated in the House of Commons, but it was not the work of an Irishman. It was the Jewish lawyer, Serjeant Simon, who got up to speak on the judicature bill, and in the most serious manner announced that "he could not keep silence without saying a few words."

In the First, Third, and Fifth wards of this city, the Romanists are making determined efforts to found schools of their own, and close the regular public schools if they can. In Brooklyn as will been seen from a statement in our paper to-day, the same system is being adopted. The question is, no doubt, a very difficult one to deal with, but one thing is certain—it cannot be shirked much longer by those who are desirous of keeping in existence our present public school system.—*N. Y. Times.*

PERSONAL.

The Paris Univers announces with great joy that Mr. Darwin was rejected by 26 against 6 votes as correspondening member of the French Academy of Science. The six votes were given to him by the "friends of the Apes."

In the Wimbledon shooting matches, that between the lords and the common attracted great attention. The commons won as usual. The Marquis of Lorne shot with the lords by an arrangement, though he is not a peer, and not only made the largest score on his own side, but was beaten by only one of the commons.

Thos. Nast would be supremely unhappy in Paris. It is forbidden there to delineate a man pictorially for any purpose without first receiving his permission. What would the Liberal leaders have given for a like law in this county last autumn?

They accuse the Mayor of Rock Island, Ill., who, by the way, is the richest man in the city, of refusing to pay his taxes.

Both Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Attorney General Hoar are grandsons of Roger Sherman.

In the case of of Wilbur F. Story *vs.* Dr. H. A. Johnson, in which the former denounced the latter having practically killed Mrs. Storey by his recklessness and carelessness, the Chicago Medical Society declare that his treatment of the case of Mrs. Storey in no way contributed to her death. The President of the society, speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Johnson, saying that his fault as a practitioner, if fault he had, was over caution rather than recklessness or carelessness; and that his accuser's attack upon the doctor through the columns of his paper was cowardly in the extreme.

A rejected suitor in Dubuque nailed up the doors of the church in which she was to be married to the other fellow, but he was promptly arrested and "soused" in the river.

Trenton's most successful beggar is a one-legged man, who threatens to shoot those who do not come down with alms.

At a recent examination at Rutgers's College, the question, "Did Martin Luther die a natural death?" was cleverly answered, "No, he was excommunicated by a bull."

Antoine Ravel, of the famous Ravel Family, died at Toulouse a few days since.

Judge Wm. H. Cooley, killed by R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., in the late New Orleans duel, was considered one of the best story tellers in Louisiana; and he exercised his talent to a wide circle of admiring friends. On his way to the fatal ground, the morning of the meeting, he kept those with him in the railway train in continual roars of laughter—a merry preamble, indeed, to a shocking tragedy.

Rev. Robert Collyer answers the invitation of the *Graphic* balloon very honestly, as follows: "Gentlemen: Your kind note, asking me to join the balloon expedition, has come to hand. I cannot accept the invitation, because I shall preach here all summer; and then, to tell the honest truth, I durst not accept it if all the cown jewels in the Tower of London were offered me for the job. With thanks for your kindness, I am, truly yours, Robert Collyer.

One of the finest old gentlemen that have been at Saratoga this season is William A. Graham, ex-Governor of North Carolina, and Secratary of State under President Filmore. He is now seventy years old or more, yet still retains the mental vigor of his youth.

Every one who has been in Washington and attended the sittings of the House of Representatives have seen, if they have not heard, Dr. Mehaffey, the genial and accomplished reading clerk of the House. Walking down the avenue one morning, on his way to the Capitol, he encountered a bevy of young ladies, to whom he paid his respects in passing. When he had gone by, one of the ladies, to whom he was a stranger, said, "Who was that?" "Why, don't you know? That's Dr. Mehaffey. He explains the bills to the members!"

Queen Victoria has signified her intention to confer a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor of London, and knighthood on Mr. Sheriff White and Mr. Sheriff Perkins, as a recognition of the magnificent reception which they, representing the city, gave to the Shah.

It turns out that the historian Prescott was not always as careful a critic and scholar as his contemporaries thought him. In his "Conquest of Peru," he quotes few authors more frequently than "Sarmiento," whom Mr. Prescott supposed to be a writer who had himself been long in Peru and an eye-witness of the scenes he described. But Senor Gonzales de la Rosa, a Peruvian student, finds that the manuscript of "Sarmiento," so profusely cited by Mr. Prescott, is actually the second part of the well-known Cieza de Leon, whose "Chronicle of Peru" is so familiar in all the languages of Europe. Sarmiento, who was a lawyer and President of the Council of the Indies, was never in America in his life, and the manuscript is merely endorsed as having been sent to him.

Garibaldi says that "the fall of the Commune o Paris was a misfortune for the whole universe."

The London *Figaro* doesn't appreciate the wit of our own Eli Perkins—snubs him, in fact.

J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has just returned home from an extended western tour of inspection of the great net work of roads connecting with the extended trunk line under his control.

Dorlon the noted oysterman, who died a few days ago in New York, kept a register wherein distinguished visitors were requested to record their names, and on this list are to be found the signatures of Horace Greeley, Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Artemus Ward, Charles Sumner, Benjamin F. Butler, Charles Kean, Charles Mathews, Gustavus Vaughan Brooke, Recorder Gurney, of London, Daniel E. Sickles, Senator Broderick, of California, Senator Stephen A. Douglas and scores of others equally distinguished.

G. W. Hoss, LL. D., President of the Kansas State Normal School, has accepted the chair of English Literature in the Indiana State University. Are we to understand by this that the Indiana State University is a one-hoss concern?

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, and a party of friends, who crossed the line into Kansas to shoot prairie chickens, were arrested by the Kansas authorities for violating the game law of that State. After being fined, they were released. They will know better next time.

The Heat of the Moon.

The Earl of Rosse has shown by experiments that the moon not only reflects heat to the earth (which, of course, must be the case), but that she gives out heat by which she has been herself warmed. The distinction may not, perhaps, appear clear at first sight to every reader, but it may easily be explained and illustrated. If on a bright summer's day we take a piece of smooth, but not too well polished metal, and by means of it reflect the sun's light upon the face, a sensation of heat will be experienced; this is reflected sun-heat; but if we wait while so holding the metal until the plate has become quite hot under the solar rays we shall recognize a sensation of heat from the near proximity of the plate to the face, even when the plate is so held as not to reflect sun-heat. We can in succession try, first, reflected heat alone, because the metal has grown hot; next, the heat which the metal gives out of itself when warmed by the sun's rays; and lastly, the two kinds of heat together, when the metal is caused to reflect sun-heat, and also (being held near the face) to give out a sensible quantity of its own warmth. What Lord Rosse has done has been to show that the full moon sends earthwards both kinds of heat; she reflects solar heat just as she reflects solar light, and she also gives out the heat by which her own surface has been warmed.

It may, perhaps, occur to the reader to inquire how much heat we actually obtain from the full moon. There is a simple way of viewing the matter. If the full moon were exactly as hot as boiling water, we should receive from her just as much heat (leaving the effect of our atmosphere out of account) as we should receive from a small globe as hot as boiling water, and at such a distance to look just as large as the moon does. Or a disk of metal would serve equally well. Now, the experiment may be easily tried. A bronze halfpenny is exactly one inch in diameter, and as the moon's average distance is about 111 times her own diameter, a halfpenny at a distance of 111 inches, or three yards and three inches, looks just as large as the moon. Now let a halfpenny be put in boiling water for a while, so that it becomes as hot as the water; then that coin taken quickly and set three yards from the observer will give out, for the few moments that its heat remains appreciably that of boiling water, as much heat to the observer that he receives from the full moon supposed to be as hot as boiling water. Or a globe of thin metal, an inch in diameter and full of water at boiling heat, would serve as a more constant artificial moon in respect of heat supply. It need not be thought remarkable, then, if the heat given out by the full moon is not easily measured, or even recognized. Imagine how little the cold of a winter's day would be relieved by the presence, in a room not otherwise warmed, of a one inch globe of boiling water, three yards away! And, by the way, we are here reminded of an estimate by Prof. C. P. Smith, resulting from observations made on the moon's heat during his Teneriffe experiments. He found the heat equal to that emitted by the hand at a distance of three feet.—*The Spectator.*

The Isle of Birds.

Far south, in the Indian ocean, writes a newspaper traveler, in the midst of almost eternal surf and spray, rises what is appropriately termed Danger Island. Of all the lonely spots on the globe whose existence has been ascertained, this is probably the most lonely. Once only since the creation has it been known to have been visited by man. The sea for many hundred miles rolls and flashes over a shallow bottom till, arriving at a certain degree of latitude, the floor of rock abruptly terminates, and the ocean becomes in a moment of unfathomable depth. On the very edge of this abyss stands Danger Island, which the least touch of an earthquake, or an unusual stroke of hurricane may some day topple over into the bottomless gulf. From this persuasion possibly man has never attempted to erect his dwelling upon it. There it stands in the midst of the surge, overcanopied by the bluest of the skies, surrounded by a boundless expanse of waves, generally shining and beautiful, but as little specked by sails as if they girdled an uninhabited planet. Yet, though no gale is astir, the billows incessantly fret and foam against the cliffs of Danger Island, which on all sides descend sheer into the deep, so as to appear from a distance perfectly inaccessible. A surveying ship, traversing the ocean in all directions for scientific purposes, once approached this wild rock. After rowing to a considerable distance along the foot of the precipices, one gentleman discovered a small fissure through which he felt confident they could climb to the summit; and the boat being pushed quite close to the rocks, two or three of the most daring landed, and after no slight toil and peril reached the top. The prospect which then presented itself was truly extraordinary. Rendered green as an emerald by the agency of hidden springs, the whole surface of the islet was thickly strewn with eggs of innumerable oceanic birds, which, rising from the task of incubation, formed a canopy of fluttering wings overhead. The eggs were of all colors—white, light chocolate, and cerulean blue, dotted with brown or crimson, or turquoise, or black. Here and there little bills protruded from the shells; and the mothers, though scared away for a moment by the unusual apparition of men, soon alighted near the young, being, in spite of the name of their home, thoroughly unacquainted with danger. It might also be said that the whole surface of the isle formed but one nest, divided into several compartments where the naturalist, if he could live on eggs, might study the appearance, habits, and character of half the winged dwellers on the deep.

Causes of the Cholera at Mount Vernon, Indiana.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* gives the following information as to what was at least an exciting cause of the cholera at Mount Vernon, Ind. His letter is dated July 21st:

The first case developed about five weeks ago, and resulted in sudden death, though no alarm was manifested at that time, nor indeed until the past week, in which perhaps half the deaths occurred. The banks and most of the stores were closed, there being more occasion for the services of proprietors and clerks at home than in their deserted business houses. It was impossible to find nurses for all the sick, and the result of the treatment in many instances will never be known. The disease is said to have exhibited some peculiarities which the attending physicians will no doubt record for scientific purposes. One of the causes assigned is the presence of a body of stagnant water within four miles of the town, covering an area of about one square mile of timbered land, to the average depth of one foot. Drainage being cut off by a railroad embankment, this pond, fed by the frequent rains of the past season, still remains to breed miasma, and whether an agent in the original spread of the cholera, is certainly not calculated to allay its violence. In this immediate vicinity the first case is said to have originated, and fourteen deaths have resulted thereabouts from the prevailing disease.

STATE NEWS.

On Wednesday morning last a stranger attempted to board the second Tyrone coal train, at the coal siding, between Huntingdon and Mill creek and in some unaccountable manner he was precipitated beneath the train, his body resting between the tracks, so that his neck was immediately upon one of the rails, and a portion of the train passed over him, severing his head close to his body, as neatly as if it had been done by an expert executioner. The head was dragged several feet from its trunk. The body was but little injured, though almost stripped of every vestige of clothing. His coat was dragged upwards of one hundred yards. He had a companion who had joined him at Altoona, and they were stealing their way to the coast. From him it was learned that the unfortunate man was an Englishman by birth, and that he was seeking the coast to return to England. A few papers were found upon him, but neither from them nor his comrade could his name be ascertained. The railroad company took charge of his remains.

Says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: The fearful cruelty to animals in transit over the Pennsylvania Railroad should be a matter of thorough investigation by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The neglect of proper feeding and care of animals is so glaring and atrocious in its character that the criminality should be exposed and the guilty made to suffer the consequence of their cruelty. It is known that cattle are transported from Chicago to New York without feed or care, other than a *shipper* with a *pole*, with a sharp pointed nail in the end to torture the poor beast when it lies down from exhaustion, and in that languishing condition sent into market for food for the great human family. Is there any wonder that sickness and epidemics are so prevalent in large cities, when such unwholesome food is given to the people?

A sharper, representing himself as a United States detective and revenue officer, has been attempting to make the liquor sellers of Juniata county pay him a small fee to compromise matters because they have not got United States licenses. He did not succeed, and got out of town too soon for a police officer, who was put on his track.

The excitement created a few months ago about the possession of valuable coal lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties has been renewed. A correspondent of the Carbon *Democrat*, writing from Shamokin, under date of July 23, says: The Sheriff of Northumberland county has been busy in serving some eighteen writs of ejectment, covering 8,000 acres of coal lands of immense value, being a part of 10,300 acres lying partly in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, and supposed to be worth some $20,000,000. The suits are commenced by Hon. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg, who holds these lands in trust for parties living in New York, and is interested also as administrator of the late Governor Geary. The deeds were recorded here in April last. The plaintiff claims to hold direct from the Commonwealth, having paid for these lands, and that the title has ever been lost to them. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company claim these lands by tax title, and also by what is known as the Grant title, commencing over twenty years after the Morris title. The plaintiff alleges that the tax title is good for nothing, and that the Supreme Court has already declared the Grant title to be a fraud. The railroad company recorded a mortgage to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, in trust for the benefit of British capitalists in this country, July 7th, 1871, for $25,000,000. Mr. Jordan, with Judge Shipman, made a survey of these lands in May last, and caused several dwellings to be erected and leased. The railroad company sent a large body of men, who surrounded, upset and burned up the houses and took forcible possession, creating quite an excitement.

"It is pleasant to hear the twittering of the swallows that fly about the postoffice building every pleasant evening," says the Titusville *Herald*. But the swallows most popular in the hub of oildom don't fly about the postoffice to any considerable extent. Sample-rooms supply them.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Franks, of Pleasantville Venango county, filled a kerosene lamp while burning. Her funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was largely attended.

The Presbyterians of Emlenton are preparing to build an $8,000 frame church.

Prothonotary Agnew, of Forest county, took a plunge bath in the raging Allegheny at Tionesta, a few days since, and saved a young boy, George Killmer by name, from drowning.

Edward Brown, of Titusville, found an ancient-looking revolver in a newly-dug trench in one of the streets of that city, and took it home. While trying to clean the dilapidated weapon, one of the chambers was discharged, the ball taking effect in Mrs. Brown's face, inflicting a painful but by no means dangerous wound. Mr. Brown is not anxious to find any more old revolvers.

The colored citizens of Titusville and the country round about, will celebrate Emancipation Day in grand style to-day.

A little boy named Kooser, succeeded in opening the haymow door of his father's stable, in Somerset, on Monday last. In bumping his body against it the shutter unexpectedly moved, and when the boy was picked up from the pavement below he was in an unconscious state, with a fractured skull. It is thought the accident will prove fatal.

Mr. John Eldridge, a member of the society of Friends, and aged seventy-six years, died at Johnstown Thursday.

A Philadelphia drover, while on a trip by rail to Dover, was robbed on Wednesday morning last of $700.

The Third Ward Boat Club of Oil City, has just housed a forty-eight feet shell, built in this city, and talk of a big regatta, to which they propose to invite distinguished clubs.

The Evangelical Association of Clarion circuit, Allegheny district, Pittsburgh Conference, will hold their 23d annual camp meeting on their camp ground, on the road between Millville and Putneyville, Armstrong county, commencing August 14.

East Brady, Clarion county, is improving. A large number of private residences are building, besides business warehouses, a hotel, and an opera house.

A corps of engineers is surveying a route for the Bradford County Railroad, from Binghamton to Canton *via* Towanda, intersecting the Northern Central about one and a half miles southwest of Canton.

The Minersville Coal and Iron Company have completed a new furnace, which will go into blast about the middle of September.

A citizens' meeting was held in Lewisburg, Union county, last Saturday, at which it was resolved that immediate action should be taken against violators of the local option law.

The Blair county Agricultural Society will hold no fair this fall. The fourth exhibition of the Central Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will be held in Altoona on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of September.

Dr. Ben Mishler, of Lancaster, builds two-story brick houses in ten and a half hours. He employs a hundred workmen on each structure, and has photographic views taken of the different stages of the work.

James Wilkinson, Esq., General Deputy of the Pennsylvania Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, addressed a meeting of farmers at Reading last Friday, and, speaking of the objects of the order, he said it was a benefit to farmers to organize, and then put and answered at length the question, "Why it is a benefit?" Nearly all the different trades and professions were organized, and the members were constantly consulting each other, and the farmers alone stood aloof from each other. If it was advantageous to other classes of people to have direct communication with each other, it is also beneficial to the agriculturists. The latter should have their properly constituted organization, so as to compete successfully with the other organizations of the country. The influence of mind upon mind is productive of beneficial results. One of the objects of the order is to put farmers upon the same footing as other producers.

The Board of Health of Lancaster have "dissolved" and issued an address to the citizens, saying that the Common Council would give them no power, and that they are "unwilling to be made the mere scape-goats, as it were, of the community—to bear the sins of the masses without the power to apply a corrective."

Tobacco growers in the neighborhood of Wrightsville, York county, are not cheered with the prospects of a bountiful yield. Some have abandoned the culture of that planted, whilst others have replanted to some extent.

Crawford claims to be the champion dairy county of the State. The growth of that branch of industry since 1870 and during the past year is said to be something marvelous. There are thirty-three cheese factories in the county, the total cost of which is $150,000. The number of cows, whose milk goes to these factories, is nearly fifteen thousand, the stock being worth half a million of dollars. The total product of cheese for the season of 1873, that is, from May 1st to October 1st, will amount to the enormous figure of 5,400,000 pounds, bringing over half a million dollars net cash to the farmers. Creameries are also being established, and butter promises to divide with cheese the attention of dairymen, though of course there has been a failing off in that item, cheese-making being more profitable. The above facts we condense from the Crawford *Journal* of July 31st.

A subscription is now in circulation for the purpose of securing funds for the erection of a new building for Waynesburg (Greene county) College, to cost, when completed and furnished, not less than sixty-five thousand dollars.

An odd Odd Fellow, who belongs to no lodge, but gets his lodging by representing himself as connected, in good standing, with the Williamsport No. 112, is traveling about the State with the S. A. P. W. George E. Cook is the name he went by in Juniata county.

There is some uncertainty among the inhabitants of Bedford as to how many there are of them. Estimates vary from 1,200 to 3,000. The *Inquirer* says that on the 16th of May the population amounted to 1,830 by actual count.

Wm. Sleep, of Hopewell, Bedford county, has waked up to find himself the proprietor of a three foot vein of iron ore.

Colonel McCurdy, State Printer, has awarded paper contracts: Fine writing paper, 20½ cents per pound, to C. H. Mullen; book paper, at 13.23 cents per pound, to W. A. Mullen, of Holly Springs. The amount of paper consumed annually by the State is valued at over fifty thousand dollars, the prices accepted this year are at least five per cent. less than those of last year.

Messrs. Franklin Darlington and John M. Beaver, of West-town, Chester county, had an altercation last Saturday over the loan of a horse. Mr. D. knocked down a son of Mr. B., who got a pitchfork and knocked down Mr. D. Mr. D. drew a knife, but, in the scuffle which ensued, was himself cut in the thigh, after he had stabbed Mr. B. in the right chest. The latter is lying in a critical situation, while his assailant is in a fair way to recover. Both parties are farmers well known in Chester county.

No venire was issued to the Berks county Jury Commissioners and Sheriff for the drawing of Grand Jurors for the Quarter Sessions, and, as the Court has no power to direct the issue of a new venire, the prospect is that the criminal business will be light at the August sessions.

The Washburne street (Scranton) Presbyterian church, having granted their pastor, Rev. W. B. Cullis, leave of absence for a month, Rev. Mr. Cullis and Mr. George S. Phillips left on Wednesday on the Saratoga express for an extended tour through the Eastern States and Canada.

Dr. Joseph Clepper, of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, while working in his wheat field on the 8th of July, got a wheat end in his mouth. He was annoyed by it at the time, but no danger was apprehended from it. In a day or two, however, his throat became inflamed and swollen, and soon the swelling extended over his face and neck. The physicians did all in their power to relieve him, but he continued in great distress till the 24th ult., when death came to his relief.

A one-legged German walked into Chalfant's confectionery store, Lancaster, Wednesday afternoon bought a package of candy, and insisted that the young lady attendant should throw in a kiss. A policeman had to be called in; so persistent was the German in his demand for sweets which were not in the market.

Six hundred and fifty Lancasterians went to Long Branch on Wednesday and returned at half-past two Thursday morning. The local papers record but one case of intoxication as the result of the trip.

A Reading woman was slapped in the face by her husband Wednesday night. Whereupon the injured woman posted off to the canal, merely remarking as she left the house that the briny deep should wash away the insult. Taking her stand on the canal bridge, she threw a large flat stone into the water which made a splash like unto that which an injured wife would make if she should jump in. Next this Reading woman hid herself in the bushes, and enjoyed the spectacle of her husband and twenty other men dragging the canal for her body. Lastly she discovered herself and went home with her joyful, yet repentant husband.

Frank Williams, aged eighteen years, is held in $1,500 bail at Philadelphia for robbing street car conductors. He has been extensively engaged in the business.

In Philadelphia, on Friday last, the government sold the properties on Chestnut street and the University buildings, at public vendue, in order that they may be removed to permit work on the new Postoffice.

The Germans of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties intend holding a picnic at Summit, Cambria county, on the 19th prox.

It is estimated that $15,000 worth of berries will be shipped this summer from Cresson, Lilly's, Portage and Wilmore. One person at Lilly's has picked five dollars' worth in one day.

S. A. Woods, of Petroleum Centre, has struck a 175 barrel well near Greece City.

Christian Wiest, a wealthy and influential farmer of Lancaster county, died in West Cocalico township, Monday evening in the 80th year of his age.

The Presbytery of Lackawanna is in session at Dunmore, near Scranton.

The corner stone of the Harriet Holland Mission was laid on Federal street, east of Broad, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st ult.

Mr. J. M. Kessinger has killed a twelve-rattle rattle snake four feet seven inches long, stuffed the skin, and laid the precious relic on the table of the editor of the Clinton *Republican*.

The firm of James Thompson & Sons, manufacturers of woolen goods at Milroy, Mifflin county, have been obliged to suspend, owing to the rapid decline in the market.

OHIO NEWS.

The Akron *Beacon* says that Akron's annual dose of quinine is a quarter of a ton. It makes our ears tingle to think of it.

The Alliance *Local* says: Last Saturday some children in the neighborhood of the rolling mill were playing with "cat tails" soaked in kerosene, which they ignited and used as torches. A little daughter of Billy Reynolds, employed in the mill, spread her skirts to keep the wind from blowing out the match, when her clothes caught fire and she was horribly burned. She lived until Sunday, when death put an end to her sufferings.

An Ohio county clerk refused to issue a marriage license because the man was only four feet high, while the woman was six. He knew something about domestic life with the proportions reversed, and couldn't assist a fellow-man to buy into a lottery when the odds were so fearfully against him.

Cleveland tried a Sunday closing ordinance last Sunday, with complete success. The usual scenes of threatened resistance were enacted with the customary result—the resisters discovered that discretion was the better part of valor, and succumbed the moment there was shown a disposition on the part of the police to enforce the law.

The Xenia *Gazette* says: A rattlesnake bearing nine rattles was captured by Mr. H. Daughters near Pence's Mills, in Spring Valley township, one day last week. His snakeship had invaded the peaceful abode of a family of bumble-bees, when they rallied in defense of their home and drove him out.

Several nights ago, a man at the Dover salt well attempted to fill a lighted lamp at an oil barrel. The oil ignited, and in the confusion the man neglected to turn it off. A second barrel soon caught fire, and the flames rapidly communicated to the engine house, which was soon consumed. The loss is some five or six hundred dollars, the engine being considerably injured.

The oldest woman in Pickaway county—Mrs. Sarah Maurer—died last week, aged ninety-three.

J. Kennedy, No. 2 in the victorious Yale regatta race, is from Struthers, Mahoning county, and a member of the Sheffield Scientific School. He is the son of a farmer, and was the strongest man in the boat—indeed, a man of immense power.

The Cleveland *Herald* boasts that over a thousand new houses have been put up in that city the past year, at a cost of $1,103,201.

The 122d O. V. I. will have a reunion at Zanesville Friday, the 19th day of September, anniversary of Sheridan's Winchester battle.

Jacob Wolff, a German, confined in the Clermont county jail for failure to pay a fine for liquor selling, hung himself in his cell on last Thursday morning.

Bucher, Gibbs & Co., of Canton, will make 10,000 plows for the coming season.

Tracklaying commenced at Fostoria on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad Wednesday.

A Youngstown lady who was foolish enough to carry $800 to Barnum's show the other day is looking for the rascal who relieved her of it.

Ernest Ruffini, a Cleveland boy employed in an architect's office in Chicago, prepared a plan for the new Court House in that city which was accepted over fifty-two others sent from all parts of the country and from Europe. The prize offered was $5,000.

A young German, living in Springfield, drank thirty glasses of beer last Saturday night and, of course, died suddenly Sunday morning.

The amount of sales at the Trumbull Cheese Factory for June was $2,447 37. During the same month 278,807 pounds of milk were received at this factory.

The amount expended by the School Board of Warren during the year ending July 22, was $22,633 80, of which $9,122 was paid to teachers, and $8,774 36 on the new Second ward school house.

A little daughter of Mr Hartman, of Mansfield, was so mangled by a ferocious dog on Saturday that her recovery is doubtful.

Twenty-one car loads of wool have been shipped from Warren to Philadelphia, since the first of July.

Huron county sent four representatives to the penitentiary, last week, and has several more candidates awaiting trial.

Joseph Koshaks, of Cleveland, a few years ago worth $200,000, is now a vagrant and pays frequent visits to the Police Court.

An excursion party, composed of three hundred or four hundred persons from Richmond, Indiana, visited the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, last Thursday. The Episcopal congregation also held their annual picnic at the Home on the same day.

The editor of the *Ohio Farmer* recently passed through the counties of Summit, Wayne, Medina, Ashland, Lorain and Cuyahoga, and gives the following as the result of his observations respecting the condition of the crops: "Wheat is about 30 per cent. above last year, oats 30 per cent. below, corn the same, grass the same. Apples 75 per cent. below, pears 25 per cent. below, cherries none. Gardens look well. The heavy rains of the past few days will have a good effect on the late oats and pastures."

Charles Worden, of Cleveland, belongs to the ship St. Mary, now lying at Baltimore, and is off on a furlough. A few days ago, while visiting his friends in Cleveland, he met, loved and married Hattie Robinson. Hattie had one child, which she said was the child of a deceased husband. The happy pair went down to New Albany to see the bride's mother. The bride's mother was much displeased that Hattie had taken another husband while her first was still living. Then Worden took his turn at being displeased, and struck his bride. This evoked the righteous displeasure of the Justice of the Peace and he broke up the very unpleasant party by sending Worden to jail. The end.

One pint of whisky, swallowed on a wager, settled the accounts of Morris Rochelle, an Antwerp shoemaker.

General Garfield is at home in Hiram, devoting himself to the study of classical literature and writing articles for publication.

Cincinnati draymen are now compelled to obtain annual permits from the Health Officer before they can engage in that traffic.

A petrified tree, forty-two feet below the surface of the ground, has been exhumed near Xenia. It was imbedded in solid blue clay.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building a road from a point on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road to Hamilton, Ohio. This will complete a great trunk line from Europe via Baltimore and Ohio ocean steamers to Baltimore, thence west through Parkersburg, Hamilton, Indianapolis, Peoria, Burlington, Omaha, to San Francisco. This will be the shortest route across the States.

There has been a case of "Modocery" near Youngstown. The following are the prominent symptoms, as given by the *Vindicator*: "Murder and Arson at Church Hill—Scotch and Welsh Miners—Against Imported Italians—Unparalleled Savagery—Firing out Italians—One Beaten to Death—Dying, Asks for Water—And is Thrown into a Mudhole—Many Others Savagely Beaten—One with his Wounds Dressed Pounded with a Rail—Big Excitement."

Mrs. Lyda Upson, of Atwater, died a few days since, aged ninety-seven. She was married in 1798, and came to Ohio in 1802. Hers was the first family that settled in Randolph, and Mrs. Upson's third child was the first white child born in that town. Six children survive her, the eldest being eighty-four years of age. She left one hundred and seventy-one descendants.

Robert Pittis, of Deersville, has a Bible printed in London, in 1608, by "Robert Barker, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majestie. Mr. Pittis also has a copy of the Boston *Post*, dated October 4, 1773.

The career of a sprightly young woman as a wholesale domestic thief, in New York, has just been brought to a sudden and unexpected check by the police authorities of that city. The name of the woman is Pauline Shoiken, and she is described as bright and intelligent in her manners, and of prepossessing appearance. It appears to have been her plan to answer advertisements for domestic servants, and after working well in each place for a few days and gaining the confidence of her employers she would pack up the most valuable portable property in the house, especially wearing apparel, and quietly depart with her booty. In this way Pauline has managed to lay up a large fortune without hurting herself with excessive manual labor. She took rich silks, fancy dresses, lace shawls, diamonds and jewelry in wealthy profusion, and wherever she could lay hands on them, never stopping to think that she was laying a snare for herself. In a brief career she made her presence and sudden absence felt in no less than thirty families in Brooklyn, and in a still larger number in New York. With the proceeds of her plunder she purchased a number of fine residences and corner lots, until her tax bill began to tell heavily upon her annual income. Her success proved her discomfiture, however, and after looking into the manner Pauline acquired her sudden wealth, the police arrested her, and she is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Meadville *Republican* of the 30th says: The Democratic County Committee met in the Arbitration Room, this afternoon at half past one o'clock, quite a number of Liberals being present. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and in an introducing speech advocated a union of the party with its allies, the Liberals. These sentiments were shared in by all present, and the following resolution was adopted: "That a Committee of Six, including the Chairman of the County Committee as Chairman, be appointed to confer with the similar committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican Committee, to consider the best mode of co-operation in uniting all the elements of the opposition to the present National Administration in presenting a county ticket for the coming campaign." Messrs. Brawley, Allen, Hassler, Logan, Tower and Medill, were appointed. Saturday, August 30th was designated as the day for holding the primary elections, and Tuesday, September 2d as the day for the meeting of the Convention.

Hon. Joseph Lambauch, of Northampton county, is strenuously urged by the Philadelphia *Age* for the nomination for State Treasurer at Wilkesbarre.

Notwithstanding this is an "off year," says the Blair county *Radical*, the Republican party is in better condition to make a good fight in the State than it was this time last year. And last year we didn't do so bad.

The Somerset *Herald*, whose editor is the Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention from that county, in referring to the statement that Maj. D. W. Mullen, the Senatorial delegate, was unanimously instructed to support Mr. Henry for State Treasurer, says:

Major Mullen was not unanimously instructed to vote for Mr. Henry, the Somerset conferees declining to act in the matter, holding that their power was confined to the selection of a delegate, and did not comprehend the right to instruct.

The Lewistown *True Democrat* announces, in advance, that it will not support Dr. Mitchell, if nominated for Senator, because he is a "rooster." It will support Petriken, if it has to, but reluctantly.

In the contested election case of O'Neill vs. Ovens, in the Fourth district of Philadelphia, the committee appointed by the city committee to act upon it has reported in favor of O'Neill. So, now Ovens is out of the way, and the stock in trade of the *Age* and other Democratic papers is thereby materially diminished.

The Beaver county opposition ticket is exclusively Democratic. No "Liberal" appears on it. Has the partnership been dissolved?

The Democrats of Northumberland county have nominated the following ticket: Senator, A. H. Dill; Assembly, Dr. A. T. Dewitt; Treasurer, John Haag; Register and Recorder, L. Shipman; Commissioner, P. S. Reitz; Jury Commissioner, D. F. Schwartz; Auditor, Joseph Eisley. Mr. D. C. Dissinger was appointed a Senatorial delegate to State Convention, and W. T. Forsyth Legislative delegate.

Dr. Crawford, Democrat, is meeting with opposition to his re-nomination for State Senator in his own party in Juniata county. Mifflin county, a part of his district, also shows dissatisfaction and claims the nomination for one of her own citizens.

The Republican party is the real Farmers' party. It relieved them from the payment of State tax upon their farms in Pennsylvania, something no combination of "Farmers" could have done.—*Blair County Radical.*

At a meeting of conferees of the Representative district embracing Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Clinton counties, held in Williamsport on the 2d instant, L. Mahaffy of Lycoming and Thomas J. Ingham of Sullivan county, were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Dr. B. F. Wagonseller, of Selinsgrove, has declined the nomination of the Republicans of Snyder county for the State Senate in the Seventeenth district.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, D. C., Messrs. R. B. Kinney, E. H. Thomas and Paul Hersh were appointed delegates to the next State Convention.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Democratic County Committee of Northampton county, the chairman, James M. Porter, Esq., has announced the following appointments: Delegates to State Convention, A. W. Lerch and H. W. Scott, Esqs.

The Democracy of Northumberland county held their Convention at Sunbury on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Senator—A. H. Dill, of Union; Legislature—Dr. A. T. Dewitt, Snydertown; Register and Recorder—Lemuel Shipman, Lower Augusta; Treasurer—John Hagg, Turbut; Commissioner—D. L. Reitz, Little Mahanoy; Jury Commissioner—D. M. Schwartz, Jordan; Auditor—Joseph Eisley, Sunbury.

The Republican County Convention of Delaware county met at Media on Friday last, and nominated the following ticket: Senate, Thos. V. Cooper, Media; Assembly, O. F. Bullard, Media; Register and Recorder, Jacob Berstler, Chester; County Treasurer, Albin Baldwin, Bethel; Commissioner, Elias Baker, Edgemont; Jury Commissioner, George Yarnall, Middletown; Auditor, Daniel James Thornberry; County Surveyor, Joseph Taylor, Chester. After the Convention a meeting was held, wherein a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of confidence in President Grant, Governor Hartranft, and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; eulogizing Hon. Washington Townsend for "his manly resistance to the salary grab," and endorsing the action of the late County Convention in their advocacy of the Hon. Wm. Butler as a worthy candidate for the office of Supreme Judge. The vote on the Senatorial nomination was: Cooper, 60; Brooke, 54.

The Carbon county Republican Convention is called for the 25th instant.

The Cameron county *Press* says: "The result of the deliberations of the Republican county Convention is gratifying to every member of the party. We have a ticket that will receive the cordial support of every Republican, and be triumphantly elected.

The work of depleting the Treasury of the county still goes on at Clarion. The ring is determined to rob the honest tax-payers of every cent possible, and they will stop at nothing to accomplish this end. The people throughout the county are getting their eyes open to this fact, and are commencing to kick against the movement. We fear it will be of little use, however, inasmuch as the ring is strong and unscrupulous, and eager for spoils that await them. —*East Brady Independent.*

The Pennsburg (Montgomery county) *Demokrat* of the 30th ult., "owns up" in the following plain language: "It cannot be gainsaied that during the last years the Democratic party in this county has been split into two factions by the excessive electioneering of the Congressional candidates, who from year to year became arrayed against each other with increasing bitterness, until finally, at the last election the deplorable consequence was arrived at of two Democratic candidates claiming to have received the regular nomination which secured the election of a Republican Congressman in this district, and by which sad division, together with other causes, the entire Democratic county ticket was lost. This was a severe blow for the Democratic party of this county, and was received with the greatest regret by all honest Democratic voters. The consequences of these effects at dividing the party were plainly perceptible again in the convention last week, especially by the fact that one of the leaders of the two divisions himself appeared as candidate for the State Convention. If this contention is to manifest itself at the primary meeting in August and at the nominating convention in September, certain defeat awaits the party at the election.

Lynchburg, Va., July 31.—In the Republican Convention this morning, about two o'clock, a vote was arrived at for Lieutenant Governor, and C. P. Ramsdell, of Surrey county, received the nomination on the first ballot. At three o'clock nearly a dozen candidates were put in nomination for Attorney General, but pending the calling of the roll they were all withdrawn, except Judge David Fultz, a native of Staunton, Virginia, who was nominated on the first ballot. The Convention then adjourned until noon to-day.

Ohio.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TAKES A RECESS TILL DECEMBER.

Columbus, O., August 1.—The Constitutional Convention this afternoon, by a vote of 41 to 40, adopted a resolution for an adjournment of the Convention from August 8th to December 2d, to meet in Cincinnati.

HON. SAMUEL KNOX RENOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Cadiz, Ohio, August 4, 1873.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twentieth District, at Flushing, Belmont county, renominated by acclamation Hon. Samuel Knox, of Harrison county, for Senator.

Massachusetts.

THE LIBERALS WANT TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

Boston, August 1.—Some members of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee met to-day and appointed a committee to consider the political situation in Massachusetts and the country generally, and to report at a future meeting.

Illinois.

THE FARMERS NOMINATE A TICKET.

Chicago, August 2.—The DeWitt, Ill., Grangers to-day nominated a full farmers' ticket for county officers.

General.

We see no reason to anticipate that the lesson of Crispinism will be of any avail in dissuading men from forming other similar orders. Even now the Patrons of Husbandry more formidable only because more numerous than the Crispins, are establishing their granges all over the country. The farmers have grievances as the shoemakers had. They are no more in earnest than the shoemakers were. They cannot be more powerful in membership in the country than the shoemakers were at one time in Massachusetts. If what has been shall be, they will come to grief in a few years and without having materially improved their condition. Not, however, because in general they are asking for what they ought not to have, but because they are setting about their task by wrong methods, which never have succeeded in this country, and which it is not likely can ever succeed.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Winona (Minnesota) *Republican* says that ex-Senator Wilkinson, of Mankato, who last fall went into the Greeley movement, has announced his purpose of supporting the Republican ticket this year. His example, it is understood, will be followed by many other wanderers from the fold.

The Birmingham (Alabama) *News*, a Democratic paper, says: "That the Radical party is powerful in numbers—that it is well organized—that it has the prestige of success—that it will continue to acquire accessions from the Southern people—are all facts too patent to be denied."

When the great Hector fell upon the plains of Troy, he was tied to the tail of a horse and dragged about the bloody field, a spectacle for the camp followers and sutlers. After Brinkerhoff and Cunningham have slain the Democratic party they will tie it to the tail of an ass and exhibit it through the land.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Two years ago the pretended Liberals were dodging about in the Republican party. The next year they dodged into the Democratic organization. They then made but a brief stop, and they now propose to organize for themselves in a third party. They have been dodging about until, like the Irishman's flea, when you put your finger upon them they are not there.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Chicago *Evening Post* says that General Jeff. C. Davis lost his chances for the Presidency at the baptismal font.

A Virginian is opposed to the election of an unmarried man for Governor, and says that he would not vote for his own brother were he a bachelor.

The howls of the free trade organs fall upon careless ears. Nine out of every ten readers glance at the head line of an anti-protection phillipic and pass it by with the remark that they have had enough of that. Altogether the free trade movement, which two years ago was so rank and aggressive, is in a bad way. Its treasury is exhausted, its orators are hushed, its pamphlets and organs, franked with the signatures of Congressmen, no longer encumber the mails. Prof. Perry no longer prances over the country during his summer vacations preaching the true gospel of death to the tariff. The great dailies may as well save their powder and let free trade die out of politics. They cannot make a national issue of it nor build upon the trivialities of Grosvenor, or the figures of David Wells, the foundation of a new party. The people have long ago decided to let well enough alone. —*Cleveland Leader.*

Political tradition has it that about twenty-three years ago, say in 1850, just previous to the adoption of the present State Constitution, it was the duty of the General Assembly to elect the Common Pleas Judges throughout the State. A little knot of third party men, calling themselves Free Soilers—a half dozen in number—held the balance of power between the Whigs and Democrats. They sold out to the highest bidder and claimed a full half for their trifling but important support. At this stage the Hon. George E. Pugh, then in his fiery youth a Democratic leader, approached the Whig leaders and said, "What is the use of considering this little, contemptible third party which doesn't represent anything? Why can't the Whigs and Democrats, who constitute nine-tenths of the voters of the State, make their appointments instead of having them dictated by a tenth? You make the Judges in the Whig counties and let the Democrats have them in the Democratic counties, and the third party may go to the Devil." The programme was carried out. A Whig nominated Whig Judges in Whig counties, and a Democrat nominated them in Democratic counties. They were put through with a rush. At this point a member approached Mr. Pugh and asked what this all meant, when the embryo statesman replied: "It means that a people's line has been formed." Less than a quarter of a century has passed away, and we now find Mr. Pugh running off at the head or the tail of a little third party.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Judge Isaac C. Collins was a Peace Democrat in war, and a War Democrat in peace.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is rather pleased with the idea of a third ticket. There has always been, it says, a doubt as to the strength of the Liberal party in Ohio. We are in a fair way for a census now. As the gentlemen enumerate themselves we will know how much they are worth when they propose another bargain.

The King of Sweden and Norway has appointed Louis Bagger, formerly managing editor of the Washington *Patriot*, to the position of Vice Consul of those countries in the capital. Is he a Carpet Bagger?

Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, keeps on insisting that there shall be a new party of sufficient purity to make it congenial for him. He wants to be an angel.

The Detroit *Free Press* agrees with Groesbeck that the Democratic party "is spoiled;" and says that a majority of the party will "agree that it will be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one."

An Iowa editor calls attention to the fact that the recent Farmer's Convention at Des Moines in that State adopted a platform, a considerable portion of which was taken, with only a few verbal changes, from the platform adopted by the Iowa Republican State Convention on the 25th of June.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that judging from the tone of the Democratic press of the State of New York, the doctrines of W. S. Groesbeck's letter will meet but little approbation here. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of retaining the old name, the old principles and the old organization.

The Morgan (O.) *Independent* says it is the "purpose" of Mr. Sprague, a member of Congress from that State, to return his back-pay to the United States Treasury. His "purpose" had better ripen fast; many a good act that was purposed has been left undone.

Old Montgomery, the home of Vallandigham, takes its Bourbon straight, and will send sixteen delegates to the 6th of August convention to vote with the old "Sink or Swims."

The straight Democrats of Allen county, O., propose to have a county ticket of their own. They will not unite with the departurists.

The miners and working men of Trumbull county, O., have called a Convention to nominate a workingman's candidate for the Legislature.

The Liberal Repulican baby is dead. It was a little thing, scarcely a year old and a weakling from its birth. Its father, the doughty Brinkerhoff, was not a judicious parent. He put it out to nurse with the Democratic party by whom it was cruelly handled, slyly pinched and cuffed, and deprived of a sufficient supply of nutriment. The rough winds of last October injured its constitution. The nipping blasts of November gave it a death chill, and after a puling existence of a few months it expired at Columbus on Tuesday in the arms of its father, who closed its little eyes, folded its shrunken hands upon its breast, and turned away with the solemn announcement that his first-born was as dead as Julius Cæsar and there was no use holding an inquest on the remains.

Sad to say, not one of the Cleveland gentlemen who were so jubilant over its birth and predicted for it such a long life of vigorous usefulness, had the decency to attend the death-bed or join in the funeral procession. It is to be hoped they will at least cast a few flowers on the grave and ponder the touching inscription on the headstone:

"Here I lie so early done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

—*Cleveland Herald.*

The New York *World* hopes the "Liberals" will run a separate ticket of their own this fall in every State, the motive for this hope being thus expressed: As they pretended to transfer votes to us last year, but did not deliver them, we are curious to know how many they really had at their disposal. The Democratic party was weaker after coalition than it had been the preceding year, but that was in consequence of disgusted Democrats staying away from the polls. If the "Liberals" will this year act as a separate party, they will at least be in no danger of having their numbers reckoned as *less* than nothing; and if they *should* get a few scattering votes in two or three States it will be so much clear addition to any strength which last year's election returns permit us to assign them.

Whitelaw Reid, we learn from the *Golden Age*, has been discussing in the *Tribune* the proper care of infants during the season of summer complaints, and has recommended that tender babies drink ice water. We have always said that as a wet-nurse Mr. Reid was not particularly happy; and we have no doubt that some such malpractice killed that promising Liberal baby last fall.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The citizens of New Mexico are to elect a delegate to Congress in September, and Mr. Jose M. Gallegos, who was the Democratic incumbent in the last Congress, is out with a card asking a renomination at the hands of his constituents, but at the same time approving of Gen. Grant's Administration, and insisting on going before the people upon this platform. He says: "My observation of the course of the distinguished soldier and honored civilian, Gen. Grant, in his character as Chief Magistrate of the nation, has convinced me that his policy has been favorable to the welfare of the country, and that his tendency is to restore the States of the Union to a condition of peace and prosperity that will be firm and enduring. Therefore, while adhering to the general political principles on which I was elected to the present Congress, I desire to be regarded, and to appear before the people of New Mexico, as a friend of the administration of Gen. Grant, to which I offer my most cordial sympathy, trusting that, under the guidance of supreme wisdom, it may promote the welfare, the honor, and greatness of our beloved country."

It is esteemed particularly unkind in the *Times* to declare that the Democratic party must be beaten just once more, at the very time when the proper authorities were negotiating with an undertaker to measure it for a coffin.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The St. Louis *Globe* likens the new Democratic movement in Ohio to "a corpse trying to bury itself."

It don't matter much what the new party does so that it opposes Republicanism. For many weeks one of its organs in this city has been urging the absolute necessity of free trade. It wanted to abolish the custom houses, amend the Constitution and levy taxes for revenue directly on the property of the people. When the *Inter-Ocean* suggested that it would be better to continue the tariff for revenue, it grew indignant. But now the Ohio Pharisees resolve the same thing, and the "organ" sees nothing but wisdom, patriotism, and statesmanship in it! We have all along said that however beautiful the doctrine of free trade might be, it was chimerical and impossible so long as it was necessary to raise a revenue, and now these people come out and admit it, but cackle over it like a hen that has laid a golden egg, seeming to imagine that they have originated an idea no one had ever thought of before.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Senator Morton will make but one speech in the Ohio campaign this fall. It will be at Athens, on the 23d of August. We understand that he will accept the situation as laid down by Senator Thurman and others—that the Democratic party stands by its record in the past, is ashamed of its overtures made last year, and will go into no new departures or entangling alliances. Fighting it out on that line, Morton will make it hot for the Bourbons."

We have never known a time since the birth of radicalism when there was so little organized opposition to it in Mississippi as there is to-day. The conservative press was never more divided as to the plan of campaign to be adopted, and the people seem to be in a fog of doubt and confusion that utterly preclude any solid foundation for a hope of success.—*Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter.*

A Tennessee Democratic paper is very positive that Hon. Horace Maynard will be the Republican nominee for Governor of that State in 1874.

A majority of the Mississippi Democratic State Committee have expressed themselves against the policy of nominating a Democratic State ticket this fall.

The Republicans of Bureau county, Ill., held a harmonious Convention at Princeton last Tuesday, and adopted among other resolutions, one declaring "that while the Republican party is in no sense responsible for the recent increase in salaries and back pay voted themselves by the members of Congress, it deems that act unworthy of the men upon whom the people have conferred the title of Honorable, and Republicans and Democrats alike who voted for, approved of, or accepted it, should be retired from the public service as rapidly as opportunity occurs."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes the singular charge that the Allen county resolutions were manufactured in that city, and sent off to the country that they might appear to have been evoked out of the rural consciousness and to have a rural endorsement. In this way too the cunning hands of their authors might be more effectually concealed.

Mr. Joseph Titcomb, opulent ship-builder and treasurer of Bowdoin College, stands as good a chance of being beaten for the Governorship this year, as any other Democrat in Maine.

The natural allies of the Democratic party at the present time are two more or less imperfectly organized bodies of citizens: namely, the Liberal Republicans and the Farmers' Granges. It is not merely probable, but certain, that these three organizations (if they all deserve the name of organizations)—the Democratic party, the Farmers' Granges, and the Liberal Republicans—comprise among them, a majority of the voters of the United States. It might therefore seem desirable, on a superficial view, that they should be melted down and blended into one powerful, controlling organization. This is a pretty air castle, pleasing to sentimental and seductive to trading politicians, but never destined to descend from shifting cloud land to solid foundation on *terra firma*.—*N. Y. World, Aug. 2.*

The Louisville *Commercial* says that the Democratic party has been in power in this State since 1866, and that every year since then the expenses of the State have exceeded its receipts by $300,000; in other words, that ever since the Democracy got control of the State government they have been running it into debt at the rate of three hundred thousand dollars a year; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the revenues of the State are double what they were before the war. Leading members of the Democratic Legislature have brought on the State scandals tenfold worse than the Credit Mobilier scandal by directly voting to themselves valuable privileges and properties belonging to the State or the people, as in the Green River Navigation Company, the Kentucky River Improvement Company, the Short Route Transfer Company, the Boone Bridge Company, and in dozens of other cases quite as bad in principle if not in fact.

Hayseed in the hair and blue drilling overalls are to be the prevailing styles for Western politicians this fall. It is said that the accession to the ranks of farmers for the last two months from gentlemen that never before scented clover is something wonderful.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A Scene on the Vienna Bourse.

The gossipy editorial correspondence of the Baltimore *American* describes an interesting scene at the Vienna Bourse, which laymen as well as financiers can fully appreciate. Old and young were mingled together, occasionally rushing about with as much fury as if they had suddenly discovered that the house was on fire. Some were yelling out offers of stock, and others bidding, and violently gesticulating. A stranger might suppose that it was a revolutionary gathering, and that the crowd around some of the bidders meant personal violence. One of the most excited men in the room was an old fellow who had lost his eye-sight, and was rushing hither and thither, in his anxiety to buy or sell stock. He seemed to distinguish every one by the sound of their voice, and addressed them by name. None of the members are allowed to enter the room with either a cane or umbrella, as they often come to blows, and it is considered unsafe to allow the presence of anything that might be used to punch out each other's eyes. Turning from scenes on the Bourse, the correspondent dwells upon the beauty of Austrian women, and claims for them the palm over those of any other country in Europe. The more elegant of them promenade the streets, with their robes trailing after them in the dirt and mud, with all the dignity of queens, and as erect and graceful in their movements as if they had been under military training. Their blonde tresses, which appear to be the accompaniment of beauty there, are luxurious, and they have the more solid quality, generally, of being colored by nature as well as genuine. They sparkle for a time, are gay, vivacious, and abounding in animal spirits, but with matrimony and maternity, they disappear like stars gone into an eclipse, and as they age rapidly, the widow has but little opportunity of recuperating and reappearing to reassert her claim to the admiration and devotion of the other sex.

Creole Characteristics.

There is general integrity of character in the Creole. In the city of his heart—New Orleans—he may go to the theatre and dance on Sundays, for which he is continually reproved by his neighbors; but, as a rule, he may be depended on for the fulfillment of mundane obligations. He lives long. Fair food and wine, easy digestion, and a pleasant life, generally carry him, with but little incidental sickness, past the line of fourscore. Thus his death follows with the natural sequence of night to day. A Creole proverb puts it that at last he dries up and blows away. He is hospitable according to his means, which are usually limited, compared to those of the American. He is not cosmopolitan, taking little interest in anything outside of his local affairs; but whenever his mind moves out of the home groove, it travels Franceward to the cradle of his race. It is against his nature to feel that interest in our national institutions and progress common to American citizens. National prosperity and civilization are words that fall still-born on his indifferent ear. That part of Louisiana inhabited by his own people alone awakens his interest. Patriotism for the United States, as a rule, is a dead language which he does not speak. To assume that he does would only be an affectation, and he wisely refrains. He is habitually polite, and in this he is strikingly superior to his American neighbors. To employ a figure after the fashion of the Creole, a rough manner is like raspy, crude wine, which passes the palate under protest and grates the throat; a polished manner is like fine wine which is welcomed, *cha cau ba*, by the sentinel of the stomach, and slips down the larynx as smoothly as a velvet ribbon conferring happiness in its passage and leaving behind it a lingering taste of fragrance.—*Albert Rhodes, in August Galaxy.*

A First-Class Funeral in Vienna.

[C. C. F.'s Letter to Baltimore American.]

All funerals here are very much alike, but we to-day witnessed what is regarded as a first class funeral. First came two mounted outriders, on black horses, with black cloth swallow tailed coats, trimmed with silver lace, epaulets on their shoulders, and swords at their sides. They each carried in their hands black poles, about six feet in length, on the tops of which were large silver lanterns, with a light burning within. The trappings of the horses were heavily covered with black trimmings, presenting a very sombre aspect. They wore black chapeaus, also trimmed with silver lace. Next came the hearse, not much different from the most elegant of our city hearses, but more ponderous, and drawn by six solemn black horses, similarly arrayed as those of the outriders, they being almost covered with mourning harness. The two foremost horses of the six drawing the hearse, also had postillions mounted upon them, wearing the same funeral uniform as the outriders. Two men, similarly arrayed, occupied the driver's seat, and on the sides of the hearse twelve more of these *grave* looking gentlemen marched along with large silver-gilt candlesticks in their hands, with candles burning. Eight carriages followed, horses and everything else of the blackest black, and a driver and footman upon each, wearing the funeral garb. These men make a business of burials, and take charge of everything, keeping carriages and horses that are not used for any other purpose. The extent of the display they make is governed entirely by the amount paid. Sometimes the body is carried to the grave on the shoulders of the same men in the same uniform, with the same candles and other paraphernalia of death.

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